Christian

Reflector.

Fear God and give glory to Him.

All Scripture is profitable. God hath made of one blood all nations of men.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1841.

Vol. 4.-No. 26-Whole No. 157.

CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN

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Worcester, Ms. and in New · York City,

ing out the body, thought he had observed a me the tremor of the flesh under the arm, although the body was cold and stiff, he endeavored to ascertain the fact. He first put his own hand into warm water, to make it as sensitive as possible, the same transfer of the body. and then felt under the arm, and at the heart, and then felt under the arm, and at the heart, attention."

The author of this Memoir, anxious to obtain though no one else could. He had the body the best information he could on this extraordinrestored to a warm bed, and insisted that the people, who had been invited to the funeral abould be requested not to attend. To this, the brother objected, as absurd, the eyes being sunk.

Monmouth, N. J. Dec. 10, 1805. the lips discolored, and the whole body cold and stiff. However, the Dr. finally prevailed; and

conviction of very many who had been ridiculpletely restored. After he was able to walk the him, on a Sabbath afternoon, his sister, who had stayed from church to attend him, was reading in the Bible, when he took notice of it, and asked her what she had in her hand. She answered that she was reading the Bible. He replied, what is the Bible? I know not what you mean. This affected the sister so much that she burst into tears and informed him, that he was once well acquainted with it. On her reporting this to the brother when he returned, Mr. Tennant

corpse,' and insisted, with earnestness, that the funeral should immediately proceed. At this

critical and important moment, the body, to the

great alarm and astonishment of all present,

opened its eyes, and gave a dreadful groan, and sunk again into apparent death. This put an end to all thoughts of burying him, and every ef-

about a speedy resuscitation. In about an hour,

the eyes again opened, a heavy groan proceeded from the body, and again all appearance of ani-mation vanished. In another hour life seemed

to return with more power, and a complete revi-

val took place, to the great joy of the family and

friends, and to the no small astonishment and

the past transactions of his life, as if no difficulty had previously occurred.

This event, at the time, made a considerable noise, and afforded, not only matter of serious contemplation to the devout Christian, especial-

Worcester, Ms. and in New York City, Managers, consisting of seven Ministers and any and paying for six copies in advance by one hand, shall save a seventh gratis; or sip paying for eleven copies, shall have the 16th, 1th and 18th gratis; or fifteen, shall have the 16th, 1th and 18th gratis; or sinsteen, shall have the 20th, 21st, 1st and 32d gratis. Ministers who will procure free subarribers and pay \$10 shall have a sixth copy gratis. The writer of these Memoirs was greatly interested by the number of the same or events; and on a favorable occasion earnestly pressed Mr. Tennant for a minute account of what his views and appropriate or dered.

The paper will be sent to subscribers by MAIL, unless the minister of the same the subscribers by MAIL, unless the similar of the will be sent to subscribers by MAIL, unless the similar of the will be sent to subscribers by MAIL, unless the similar of the will be sent to subscribers by MAIL, unless the similar of the will be sent to subscribers by MAIL, unless the paper will be sent to subscribers by MAIL, unless the paper will be sent to subscribers by MAIL, unless the paper will be sent to subscribers by MAIL, unless the paper will be advertisements of a general character will be attended to Address Worcester, Mass.

The writer of these Memoirs was greatly interested by these uncommon events; and on a favorable occasion earnestly pressed Mr. Tennant for a minute account of what his views and apprehensions were, while he lay in this extraordinary state of suspended animation. He discovered great reluctance to enter into any explanation of his perceptions and feelings at this time; but being importunately urged to do it, he at length consented, and proceeded with a solemnity protection of the seven of the will be attended to the will b

Religious Miscellany.

While I was conversing with my brother," said he "on the state of my soul, and the fears I had entertained for my future welfare, I found myself, in an instant in another state of existence, under the direction of a superior being, who ordered me to follow him. I was accord Mr. William Tennant was born in Ireland, dingly wasted along, I know not how, till I be-June 3, 1705, and was thirteen years old when, with his father, he came to America. He hopefully experienced religion in early life, and soon communicate to mortal man. I immediately resith his father, he came to America. He hopefully experienced religion in early life, and soon determined to devote his life to the work of the ministry. He studied Divinity with his elder hother, the famous Gilbert Tennant, who was then settled at New Brunswick in New Jersey.

"After a regular course of study in Theology, Mr. William Tennant was preparing for his examination by the Presbytery, as a candidate for the gospel ministry. His intense application affected his health, and brought on a pain in his breast and a slight hectic. He soon became smaciated, and at length was like a living skelston. His life was now threatened. He was stended by a physician, a young gentleman who was attached to him by the strictest and warmest friendship. He grew worse and worse, till little hope of life was left. In this situation his spirits lailed him, and he began to entertain doubts of his final happiness. He was conversing one morning with his brother, in Latin, on the state of his soul, when he fainted and died away. After the usual time, he was laid out on a board, according to the common custom of the country, and the neighborhood were invited to attend his physician and friend returned from a ride into the country, and was afflicted beyond measure at the news of his death. He could not be persuaded that it was certain; and on being told that one of the persons who had assisted in laying out the body, thought he had observed a little tremor of the flesh under the arm, although the body was cold and stiff, he endeavored to assessed to the fact. He fort much his power had life to my conductor and requested leave to join the happy throng.—On which he tapped me on the shoulder, and said, 'You must return to the earth.' This finite a sword through my her presentation in the common custom of the country, and the neighborhood were invited to attend his physician and friend returned from a ride into the country, and was afflicted beyond measures at the news of his death. He could not be persuaded that it was certain; and on

Моммоити, N. J. Dec. 10, 1805.

" Dear Sir-Agreeably to your request, I now all probable means were used to discover symptoms of returning life. But the third day arrived and no hopes were effectained of success but by the doctor, who never left him night nor day. The people were again invited, and assembled to attend the funeral. The Dr. still objected and at last confined his request for delay to one hour, then to half an hour, and finally to a quarter of an hour. He had discovered that the longue was much swollen, and threatened to grack. He was endeavoring to soften it by some which he was said to have been in unless the tongue was much swollen, and threatened to crack. He was endeavoring to soften it by some emollient ointment put upon it with a feather, when the brother came in about the expiration to the last period, and mistaking what the dochads the last period to th tor was doing for an attempt to feed him, manifested some resentment, and in a spirited tone, said 'It is shameful to be feeding a lifeless already related.

I said to him, "Sir, you seem to be one deed raised from the dead, and may tell us what it is to die, and what you were sensible of while in that state. He replied in the following words; "as to dying—I found my fever increase, and I became weaker and weaker, until, all at once, I found myself in heaven, as I thought. I saw no shape as to the Deity, but glory all unutteraghts of burying him, and every ef-ble ?" Here he paused, as though unable to employed in hopes of bringing find words to express his views, let his bridle fall, and lifting up his hands, proceeded, "I can say as St. Paul did, I heard and saw things all unutterable! I saw a great multitude before this glory, apparently in the height of bliss, singing most melodiously. I was transported with my own situation, viewing all my troubles ended, and my rest and glory began, and was about to conviction of very many who had been ridiculing the idea of restoring to life a dead body.

Mr. Tennant continued in so weak and low a
state for six weeks, that great doubts were entherefore six weeks, that great doubts were entertained of his final recovery. However, after that period, he recovered much faster; but it that period, he recovered much faster; but it Lord, must I go back? With this shock I openwas about twelve months before he was comed my eyes in this world. When I saw I was ed my eyes in this world. When I saw I was in the world, I fainted, then came to, and faintroom, and to take notice of what passed around ed for several times, as one probably would naturally have done in so weak a situation.

Mr. Tennant died, March 8, 1777, aged nearly 72 years. It seems that the memoir of Mr. Cennant was written about 28 years after his death, and that the author was personally acquainted with him.—Mass. Bap. Miss. Mag. Vol. 1. page 244.—Allen's Biog. Dictionary.

From the Morning Star. to the brother when he returned, Mr. Tennant Was found, upon examination, to be totally ignorant of every transaction of his life previous to his sickness. He could not read a single word, neither did he seem to have any idea of what it man or a fool? And what shall we say of men meant. As soon as he became capable of attention, he was taught to read and write, as chiltention, he was taught to read and write, as chiltention, he was taught, and afterwards began to dren are usually taught, and afterwards began to chases elittering dust; another feeling the chases elittering dust; and the chase elittering the chase elittering dust elittering dust elittering the chase elittering dust elittering dres are usually taught, and afterwards began to dress are usually taught, and afterwards began to dress are usually taught, and afterwards began to dress are usually taught, another, fashion; another brother. One day as he was reciting a lesson in Cornelius Kepos, he suddenly started, clapped his hand to his head, as if something had but him, and made a pause. His brother askning him what was the matter, he said, that he felt a sudden shock in his head, and it now seemed to him as if he had read that book because the bear of the soul had so superlative value, and is in miniment danger, to secure a phantom. Christ, who knew what is best, said "Seek first the kingdom of heaven;" nor does he suffer us to make any provision for the firsh to fulfill the loss thereof.—
"What," said he, "shall it profit a man if he shall

While I was recollecting, many, I question not, are experiencing the same tragical vicissitude. The eyes of that sublime being—who sits upon the circle of the earth, and views all its inhabitants with one comprehensive glance—even now behold many tents in affliction. Such affliction as overwhelmed the Egyptians in that fatal night, when the destroying angel sheathed his arrows in all the pride of their strength.—Some, sinking to the floor from their easy chair; and deaf even amidst the piercing shrieks of their distracted relations. Some giving up the ghost, as they sit retired, or lie reclined under the shady arbour, to taste the sweets of the flowery scene. Some as they sail, associated with a party of pleasure, along the dancing stream, and through the laughing meads. Nor is the grim intruder mollified, though wine and musick flow around. Some intercepted, as they enter upon an important negotiation. Some arrested, with the gain of injustice in their hands; and some surprised in the very act of lewdness, or the attempt of cruelty.

Legions, legions of disasters, such as no prudence can foresee, and no care prevent, lie in wait to accomplish our doom. A starting horse was all substants when he vexes and disappoints and causes us to labor in the fire and eat in sorrow, he has our good and his glory in the sat for us; and ways to acknowledge him, that he may direct our steps. It is because we so often forget God, that we are so slow to learn! Alas that we are so low to learn! Alas that we cannot live as the stewards of God, and in all we done seek the glory of his name!

4. We must cease to seek happiness in earthly the same and avocations. While your centile to forget God and your soul, God will continue to forget God and your soul, God will continue to forget God and your soul, God will continue to forget God and your soul, God will continue to forget God and your soul, God will continue to forget God and your soul, God will continue to forget God and your soul of the continue to forget God and your soul of t

or the attempt of cruelty.

Legions, legions of disasters, such as no prudence can foresee, and no care prevent, lie in wait to accomplish our doom. A starting horse may throw his rider; may at once dash his body against the stones, and fling his soul into the invisible world. A stack of chimnies may tumble into the street, and crush the unwary passenger under the ruins. Even a single tile, dropping from the roof, may be as fatal as the fall of the whole structure. So frail, so very attenuated is the thread of life, that it not only bursts before the storm, but breaks even at a breeze.—

The most common occurrences, those from which we suspect not the least harm, may prove the weapon of our destruction; a grape stone, a which we suspect not the least narm, may prove the weapon of our destruction; a grape stone, a despicable fly, may be more mortal than Golich, with all his formidable armor. Nay, if Gop give that all things work together for good, to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose." Rom. viii. 28.

The air we breathe, is our bane; and the food we eat, the vehicle of death. That last enemy has unnumbered avenues for his approach. Yea, lies intrenched in our very bosom, and holds his fortress in the seat of our life: The crimson flud, which distributes health, is impregnated with the seeds of death. Heat may inflame it, or toil oppress it; and make it destroy the parts, it was designed to cherish. Some unseen impediment may obstruct its passage, or some unknown violence may divert its course; in either of which cases, it acts the part of a poisonous draught, or a deadly stab.

Ah! in what perils is vain life engag'd! What slight neglects, what trivial faults destroy The hardiest frame! Of indolence, of toil

fear? what may they not enjoy? So, just so, or rather by a much surer band, are connected the real taste of life, and the constant thought of death. - Hervey.

ful avocation. God has provided ways enough for us to get a lawful and honest living; and of the valley, all the way down to Jerusalem. without engaging in any business which tends to demoralize and impoverish the community. Not every lawful business is honest and honorable. The laws may legalize that which the moral sense of the whole community condemns. In nothing of this kind-should we engage, even if the laws of the land authorize it; and certainly not against the laws, unauthorized, and regardless of law; for if we do, we shall "burn the laws of law; for if we do, we shall "burn the creat between is tolerably level ground, plantregardless of law; for if we do, we shall our fingers." or sully our reputation and ruin our good name. Yea, we shall labor in the very our good name. Yea, we shall labor in the very fire and weary ourselves for very vanity. We cannot expect God to prosper our unholy pursuits. Our lawful callings have enough of vexation and disappointment attending them, without running into unlawful assertions.

ger. Summer is opening. Business is calling our attention. Beware. Let not the world become victorious over you. Let it not engross your heart. Forget not your God, Be religious in your business. Think of your soul and the souls of others. Let not your Bible be unread, nor your closet deserted, nor your family altar

gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" The soul is valuable beyond human calculation, and vet men will exchange it for a few cents, or even for present misery and eternal damnation.—S. F. C.

Death.

We must make the glory of God our end in all our pursuits, and submit to his will in all our disappointments. We are his stewards. We should feel our dependence on him and our accountability to him. He has made us for himself. We are to live to his glory. He knows what is best for us; and when he vexes and disappointments.

From Prof. Robinson's Researches in Palestine. Vallies and Hills near Jerusalem. Valley of Jehoshaphat. Brook Kidron.

The deep valley on the East of Jerusalem appears to be mentioned both in the Old and New l'estament, only under the name of the Brook or Torrent Kidron. Josephus also gives it only the same name. The prophet Joel speaks in-deed of a Valley of Jehoshaphat, in which God Jews; but this seems to be merely a metaphori-cal allusion to the signification of the name. There is not the slightest historical ground, The hardiest frame! Of indolence, of toil
We die; of want, of superfluity.

The all surrounding heav'n, the vital siz,
Is big with death.

Since then we are so liable to be dispossessed of his earthly tabernacle, let us look upon ourselves only as tenants at will; and hold ourselves in perpetual readiness, to depart at a moment's warning. Without such an habitual readiness, we are like wretches, that sleep on the top of a mast, while a horrid gulph yawns, or furious waves rage, below. And where can be the peace what the satisfaction, of such a state? Whereas, a prepared condition will inspire a cheerfulness of temper, not to be dismayed by any alarmeither in the Scriptures or in Josephus, for con-

as, a prepared condition with interest of the state of the upper part of this valley; nor ing accident; and create a firmness of mind, correctly described either the place of its beginnot to be overthrown by the most threatening ning, nor its course below the well of Nehemiah. dangers. When the city is fortified with walls, One of the latest and most exact travellers has furnished with provision, guarded by able and resolute troops; what have the inhabitants to corner of the city. For this reason, the follow-

descends and crosses the bed of the great Wady Beit Hanina already described. He then as-From the New York Observer.

Rules for Business.

Behold is it not of the Lord of Hosts that the people shall labor in the very fire, and the people shall weary themselves for very vanity? Hab. ii. 13.

Cursed is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shall thou eat of it all the days of life; * * * in the sweat of thy face shall thou eat a fit hydrogen labor. It is the sweat of thy face shall thou eat bread.

Gen.

Beit Hanna already described. He then ascends again towards the S. E. by a small side Wady and along a rocky slope for about twenty-five minutes, when he reaches the Tombs of the ridge, still half an hour distant from the northern gate of the city. A few steps further he reaches the water-shed between the great Wady behind him and the tract before him; a Such is the fruit of sin. We must labor in the fire and eat in sorrow. But wise rules may help us endure the fire and bear our sorrows.—
The following are commended to the reader's ataway, partly in quarrying building stone, and partly in the formation of sepulchres. The region is full of excavated tombs; and these conditions. there are ways enough for us to live honestly The valley runs for fifteen minutes directly to-without engaging in any business which tends wards the city; it is here shallow and broad, two hundred rods distant from the city; and the tract between is tolerably level ground, plantation and disappointment attending them, with-out running into unlawful practices or treading Mount of Olives.

2. We must pursue nothing inordinately.—
Our lawful, honest, and honorable business must be kept within due bounds. We must not let the world run away with us. Here is our danger. Summer is opening.

Resiscent of the city, and also opposite its northern part, the valley spreads out into a basin of some breadth, which is tilled, and contains plantations of olive and other fruit trees. In this part it is crossed obliquely by a road leading from the N. E. corner of Jerusalem across the northern part of the Mount of Olives to Anata. Its sides are still full of excavated tombs. As the valley descends, the steep side upon the right becomes more and more elevated above it; until at the gate of St. Stephen, the height of this brow is about 100 feet. Here a path winds nor your closet deserted, nor your family altar forsaken, nor fail to appear in your place in the prayer meeting and in the sanctuary. Honor the Lord in your daily pursuits, and he will prosper you; but if you forsake him, he will prosper you; but if you forsake him, he will send calamity, and it will be of the Lord of Hosts that you shall labor in the very fire, and weary yourself for very vanity, and eat your bread in sorrow!

being filled in on the morthern side up to the level of the bridge. The bridge itself consists of an arch, open on the S. side, and 17 feet high from the bed of the channel below; hat the N. side is up, with two subterranean drains entering it from above; one of which comes from the measurements which comes from the measurements which I took from the stanken court of the Virgin's Tomb, and the other from the fields further in the Northwest. The breadth of the valley at this point, will appear from the measurements which I took from St. Stephen's Gate to Gethsemane, along the path, viz.

5. From St. Stephen's Gate to the brow of the stephen's Gate to Gethsemane, along the path, viz.

6. From St. Stephen's Gate to the brow of the stephen's Gate to the stephen's Gate to

Below the short turn above mentioned, a line of 1,025 teet on a course S. W. brings us to the fountain of the Virgin, tring deep under the western hill. The valley has now opened a little; but its bottom is still occupied only by the bed of the torrent. From here a course S. 20 deg. W. carried us along the village of Siloam (Kefr Selwan) on the eastern side, and at 1,170 feet we were opposite the mouth of the Tyro-

Below the well of Nehemiah, the Valley of Jeoshaphat continues to run S. S. W. between
Mount of Offence and the Hill of Section of Counsel or co-operation.—N. Y. Observer. the Mount of Offence and the Hill of Evil Counsel, so called. At 130 feet is a small cavity or outlet by which the water of the well sometimes runs off. At about 1,200 feet or 400 yards from the well, is a place under the western hill, where in the rainy season water bows out as from a fountain. At about 1,500 feet or 500 yards below the well, the ralley bends off S. 75 deg. E. for half a mile or more: and then turus again more to the South and pursues its way to the Dead Sea. At the angle where it thus bends eastward, a small Wady comes in from the west, from behind the Hill of Evil Counsel. The width of the main valley below the well as far as to the turn, varies from 50 to 100 yards; it is full of olive and fig trees, and in most parts ploughed and sown with grain. Further down it takes the name among the Arabs of Wady er-Rahib, "Monks' Valley," from the convent of St. Saby situated on it; and still nearer to the Dead Sea it is also calied. Wady en-Nar, "Fire Valley."

The channel of the Valley of Jehoshaphat, the Mount of Offence and the Hill of Evil Coun-

The channel of the Valley of Jeboshaphat, the Brook Kidron of the scriptures, is nothing more than the dry bed of a wintry torrent, bearing marks of being occasionally swept over by a large volume of water. No stream flows bere now except during the heavy rains of winter, when the waters descend into it from the neighboring hills. Yet even in winter there is no constant flow; and our friends, who had resided several years in the city, had never seen a stream running through the valley. Nor is there any evidence, that there was anciently more water in it than at present. Like the Wadys of the desert, the valley probably served of old, as now, only to drain off the waters of the rainy season.

Every one has Influence.—On the morning of the 18th, a number of citizens applied at the Temperance Rooms to aign the pledge; among these was a fine built, but poorly clad son of Erin. When asked what was his object in taking the pledge; his eye sparkled, and in his native brogue he said, he asked what was his object in taking the pledge; among these was a size and asked what was his object in taking the pledge; among these was a size and asked what was his object in taking the pledge; among these was a size and asked what was his object in taking the pledge; among these was a size and asked what was his object in taking the pledge; among these was a fine built, but poorly clad son of Erin. When asked what was his object in taking the pledge; among these was a fine built, but poorly clad son of Erin. When asked what was his object in taking the pledge; among these was a fine built, but poorly clad son of Erin. When asked what was his object in taking the pledge; among these was a fine built, but poorly clad son of Erin. When asked what was his object in taking the pledge; among these was a fine built, but poorly clad son of Erin. When asked what was his object in taking the pledge; among these was a fine built, but poorly clad son of Erin. When asked what was his object in taking the pledge, his one of the same that in the The channel of the Valley of Jehoshaphat,

CYRUS P. GROSVENOR, Editor.

(Kefr Selwan) on the eastern side, and at 1,170 feet we were opposite the mouth of the Tyropoeon and the Pool of Siloam, which lies 255 feet within it. The mouth of this valley is still 40 or 50 feet higher than the bed of the Kidron. The steep descent between the two has been already described as built up in terraces; which, as well as the strip of level ground below, are occupied with gardens belonging to the village of Siloam. These are irrigated by the waters of the Pool of Siloam, which at this time were lost in them. In these gardens the stones have been removed, and the soil is a fine mould. They are planted with fig and other fruit-trees, and furnish also vegetables for the city. Elsewhere the bottom of the valley is thickly strewed with small stones. tom of the valley is thickly strewed with small stones.

Further down, the valley opens more and is tilled. A line of 685 feet on the same course (S. 20 deg. W.) brought us to a rocky point of the eastern hill, here called the Mount of Offence, over against the entrance of the valley of Hinnom. Thence to the well of Job or Nehemainh, is 275 feet due South. At the junction of the two vallies, the bottom forms an oblong plat, extending from the gardens above mentioned nearly to the well of Job, and being 150 yards or more in breadth. The western and northwestern parts of this plat are in like manner occupied by gardens, many of which are also on terraces, and receive a portion of the waters of Siloam. neither " few nor far between," will be pro

o Springfield, Nor 3 W.R.

I have often thought of this story as conveying an instructive lesson for reformers. The spirit an instructive lesson for reformers. The spirit that can thus sing pariently and sweetly in a word of discord, must indeed be of the strongest, as well as the gentlest kind. One scarce can hear his own ce amid the braying of a multitude; and ever and anon comes the temptation to sing loud-er than they, and drown the voices that cannot thus be forced into perfect time. But this were a pitiful experiment; the melodious tones, cracked into shrillness, would only increase the tumult.

Stronger, and more frequently, comes the temption to stop singing, and det discord do its own ild work. But blessed are they that endure to the end—singing patiently and sweetly, till all join in with loving acquirence, and universal harmony prevails, without forcing into submission the ee discord of a single voice.

This is the hardest and the bravest task, which

a true soul has to perform amid the clashing elements of time. But once has it been done perfectly, unto the end; and that voice, so clear in its meekness, is heard above all the din of a tumultu-ous world; one after another chimes in with its patient sweetness; and even now, through infini discords, the listening soul can perceive that the

great tune is slowly coming into harmony.

Art thou a friend of freedom? Let not thy voice cease from the choir. Strive not to make a louder noise than the discordant; nor be discouraged though they seek to drown thee with a machinery of If thou wilt sing patiently and sweetly ununto the end, even the street organ and the penny trumpet will stop for love of listening to thy tones.

Trust in principles of troth—trust them with un-

aith. They cannot fail; for they are portion of God's existence. By them was the world created, by them shall it be restored. Sing of them patiently and sweetly, even unto the end; and through thee they shall perform a greater miracle than is recorded of Amphion's lyre, to whose harmonious tones scattered stones rose into the fair proportions of a city.-A. S. Standard.

Loving the Brethren .- Keep up unfeigned, fervent love to others, even as to ourselves, and then you will not condemn their persons and their arguments without certain cause. You will not turn to passionate contentions and reproaches of them when you differ, and the revenge of your elders, teachers, and superiors, will make you more ready to suspect yourselves than them. Most of our to suspect yourselves than them. Most of our self-conceited pretenders to knowledge have lost all love and reverence, and are bold despisers of the persons, reasons, and writings, of all that con-tradict their error; and most that venture to cast the churches into flames, and their brethren into silence and sufferings, that they may plant their own opinions, are great despisers of those that they afflict, and either hate them, or would make them hateful, lest they should be thought to be unjust in using them like hateful persons. "Love that using them like hateful persons. "Love that thinketh no evil of others is not apt to vaunt itself." (I Cor. xiii.) Batter's Knowledge and Love Com-

Religious Intelligence.

Quarterly Report

Of the Board of the Baptist Missionary Convention of the State of New York; compiled from the reports of missionaries and churches under their pat-

they have three preaching stations, which are occupied alternately. Their prospects are not as encurred labors of Eld. Horace Spencer, and they are defined and blessed under his ministrations. The field they occupy is extensive, and they hope the Lord will make it more fruitful for the time to come.

lobors of Eld. A. Graham. They are somewhat dispirited, from disappointed hopes in reference to the result of the special efforts they were about to commence at the date of their former report; still they feel determined to trust in the Lord, and, the vision tarry, to wait for it, assured that it will come, and will not earry.

CANANDAIGUA, Ontario Co. This church, after a

night of darkness and trial, are beginning to dis-cover the dawa of a brighter day. They enjoy the pastoral labors of Br. Win. R. Webb, who has been ordained, through whose labors, in connection with the zealous co-operation of the church, they say, We have succeeded in recovering our losses. The church is now united, and engaged in the 'Master's service." Buring the latter part of March they were engaged in an extra evening effort, in which their paster was assisted by some of the neighboring ministers, in regard to which they remars, "With joy we can say the Lord has been with us; and although there has not been that rush of a multitude to the Savior, which is sometimes seen during has been inisters, in regard to which they remark rang revivals of religion, yet the meeting has been been been born into the kingdom of Jesus Christ. We expect the next Lord's day, April 3, to commence visiting our Jordan (which

Savior.

CARTHAGE, Jefferson Co., have enjoyed the labors of Eld. John N. Webb. They say, "In making our report for the past year, we feel first of all that a tribute of praise is due to Almighty God for furnishing the means, and inclining you to make us an appropriation sufficient to enable us to sustain the ministry among us during the last year. In this the Lord has truly shown himself a motime of need; for cast. belp in time of need; for certainly there has been no time since our organization as a church when we have needed it more; and without this assistance it would have been apparently impossible for us to have sustained the ministry. In the providence of God we have been enabled to complete our meeting-house, with the exception of the basement story, affording us a convenient and comfortable place of worship. Our congregations, though not large, are somewhat encourging, considering our location with other denominations, and the habits of the people. We have also enjoyed some little About this time our brethren of the Congregational of the people. We have also enjoyed some little reviving from the Lord. Saints have been awa-

CENTREWILLE, Alleghany Co., have shared in the burning, and are now rejoicing in God's saving pastoral labors of Eld. O. H. Reed; of which they say, "The faithful labors of our pastor have been received by this community with sait-faction, and his visits from house to house have had a tendency hour the experience of those whom we his visits from house to house have had a tendency of the cause of Christ, and a more proposed to the bank of our beautiful river and eight, with happy and solemn hearts, put

gospel. During the labors of our pastor we have received fifteen by letter and three by haptism. Our meetings have generally been held in a school-house, which has at times proved rather too straight for us, and we are at present engaged in making for us, and we are at present engaged in making efforts for building a convenient house for public worship."

CHERRY VALLEY, Olsego Co., are still favored with the labors of Eld. Thomas P. Childs. During CHERRY VALLEY, Otsego Co., are still lavored with the labors of Eld. Thomas P. Childs. During the fore part of January, they represent, there were some appearances indicative of the Lord's presence. The church accordingly resolved to make some special efforts for the salvatiou of sinners; and they say, "After waiting nearly a month for anticipated help, we at dast resolved to trust in God, and make use of our own gifts. We accordingly commenced our meeting, which was continued every evening during the month of February. Our very evening during the month of February. beloved pastor was untiring in his labors, and we believe God owned and blessed his truth. As the results of the meeting, three have been baptized, and several more who are hopefully converted pro pose soon to follow the Savior. There were also some backsliders reclaimed, and several are now seeking the salvation of their souls." They are deermined to engage in every good work. termined to engage in every good work. When they commenced their exertions, there were many among them who were the slaves to alcohol; hence efforts to promote the principles of temperance were early commenced. They add in their report, "We hold monthly meetings to promote this cause, and are permitted to rejoice while we see this blessed reform going on. A number who are opand are permitted to rejoice while we see this blessed reform going on. A number who are opposed to the means to reform drunkards have not only broken off drinking ardent spirits, but some have bound themselves under penalties of \$25, and 50, to drink argent spirits no more. Several in this way have been completely reformed; for as soon as they become perfectly sober, their prejudices against the plan of total abstinence from all interesting of this left them and they are now will. oxicating drinks left them, and they are now willing to swear a perpetual war with alcohol.

CHITTENANGO, Madison Co., continue to enjoy he labors of their pastor, Eld. Alfred Handy. Of the labors of their pastur, Etd. Allied the best the state of the church they say, "Our brethren and sisters are generally attentive to meetings, and and sisters are generally artention." They add, "Our somewhat engaged in religion." They add, "Our congregations continue to be as large as we expected, and the good attention paid by some, justifies us in believing that the word spoken will be of some value and lasting benefit. There are some thoughtful and inquiring souls in the congregation, but as we rather write history than prophecy, we will not speak of baptisms which are to take place; but labor, and pray, and hope, that God may bless us, and build us up, and add to our number of such as shall live the life and death of the pious. Finally, we are gaining somewhat in strength and influence, and hope we may continue to enjoy the favor of the Convention and the prayers of all the church-

COHOESVILLE, Albany Co., have shared in the labors of Eld. H. H. Rouse up to the 1st of April. They appear determined to do what they can, yet feel their want of means to accomplish all they de-sire. They express their gratitude for the assist ance rendered them; without which, they could not have sustained the ministry among them. They Our pecuniary strength is almost perfect weakness; still where there is found ability in an member of this church, there is found almost un bounded benevolence: hence, though we are weak, yet are we strong in the Lord. We do not feel to flinch; we have struggled hard and long against wind and tide, but we are u determination of some is, are unwilling to let go; the

My soul shall pray for Zion still, While life and breath remain :

There is a large field in this place, and numbers of precious souls, who, if regenerated, may be built up nto a church to the praise of the dear Redeeme herefore we can not rest satisfied until God shall ide through this community in the greatness his power, and cause the inhabitants to bow at his nis power, and cause the inhabitants to bow at his feet. And although we can not speak of a revival, yet the Lord has been good to us in the unity of the Spirit and in-the bond of peace. We also think that two or three have of late found peace in the blood of the Lamb, and much faith is cherished that ere long the Lord, will appear to build up his Zion in the midst of us."

Constantia, Oswego Co., are enjoying the pastoral labors of Eld. M. B. Morey. The territory embraced within the limits of this church extends over more than twelve miles. Within this field

ney nope the Lord will make it more fruitful for the time to come.

Camben, Oncida Co., are still favored with the obors of Eld. A. Graham. They are somewhat ispirited, from disappointed hopes in reference to the result of the special efforts they were about to commence at the date of their former report; still hey feel determined to strust in the Lord, and, and the Lord was sheld in a part of their territory, and the Lord made the place of his feet glorious in their midst. "Saints were humbled, and sinners constant." midst. "Saints were numbied, and sinners con-verted. Twenty-five have indulged a hope, others are anxious. Of the converts, ten have been bap-tized, and a number more will soon follow their Lord. Our influence as a church is more generallyfelt, while our influence as a denomination is in creasing. The field of labor here is continually increasing, and the importance of our pastor's being ustained in his work is daily more apparent. N. Y. Bapt. Reg.

Revivals.

Three were haptized by the paster of the Baptist hurch in this town the first Sabbath in this month. Four were baptized in Plaistow the same day. Seven in Nashua the same day.

CAMPTON. Bro. Worth :- The Lord is still

to go on their way rejuicing. I have baptized in all thirty-two since I commenced my labors with this church, and others probably will go forward soon. Pray for us that the work may long con-

LEVI WALKER. May 31.

MILFORD. The pastor of the Baptist church, J. About this time-our brethren of the Congregational reviving from the Lord. Saints have been awakened, and sinners, alarmed in view of their danger, have fled to Christ for refuge. Eighteen have been haptized in to the fellowship of the church, and twenty-five received by letter; making in all an addition of forty-three since your appropriation was made."

**Recomplete the Lord Saint West of the Congregation of the Congrega CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

on Christ by baptism in the presence of a large and attentive assembly, but above all, we believe, in the approving presence of our Divine Master. The calm but lively countenance of the christian, the serious and anxious look of the unconverted, seemed to say, 'It is good to be here.' It was the first time I had ever bactized, and my heart was

tva and was thence sending out his armies of robhers, who scattered destruction and death wherever they went. His armies gradually approached the capital and had nearly surrounded it. Of

aded it was best to put some of our most necessay clothing, &c. into a box, dig a hole in the ground ander the house, put it down and cover it up, which we did. We thought that if we escaped the hands of murderers when the city should be taken, we night come back and find our box of things of great

As Prince Tharawadi's troops approached nearer and nearer every day, the terror of the queen and her party knew no bounds. The king was suddenly restored to his senses were strangely restored to him. He sent in haste for Col. Burney and anxiously asked what he should do. Phe Col. advised him to send a deputation to Prince P. at once and see if he would not spare the city. The King took this good counsel and requested Col. 3. to go to the Prince and mediate. Though at the peril of his life, Col. B. undertook the journey to

Mok so bo where the Prince was.

Col. B. had caused a stockade to be built around house, and as that was the safest place here was, we were all invited to leave our own iouse, and go to Col. Burney's, which we did. In few days the Col. returned from Mok so bo—and Il ears were open to know if there was any hope for poor Ava. The Prince had received Col. B. cordially and said he would spare Ava on certain terms. These terms were that the city gates should be thrown open-to him on his arrival here and that he should be received with Kingly honors. The "Elder brother" as he had been incapable of governing the country for years should give up the government to him. The oneen should he separaovernment to him. The queen should be separaed from the king entirely. Mentha gee and cerain other noblemen whom he named should be

A committee consisting of Messrs. St. Clair

A committee consisting of Messrs. St. Clair greed to all but one—that one was, his separation rom the queen, to which he would not consent.— The king's answer was sent to Prince T. who agreed to it providing the queen should be degrad-ponding Secretary of the Society.

On motion of Rev. J. R. Daven d to a common woman. She miting but have no attendants, no king but have no attendants, no honors. Prince \(\Gamma\). also sent a body of men to guard Col. B's. house out we were to be disappointed.

ness and terror, he returned to Ava with the analesty of a king. Like Pharaoh his heart was hard-ened and he was filled with revenge and cruelly.

I cannot tell you in how many ways he has tried to mortify and torture poor Menthagee even to the present day. He will not kill him, but saves him ded preference to those which are the products to trured in all manner of ways for his own tortured in all manner of ways for his own tortured in all manner of ways for his own tortured in all manner of ways is by taking Resolved, That there is abundant proof that port and gratification. One way is by taking Menthagee out to a tank where there is an aligaor and making him think he is to be devoured by

The king makes him work on the public roads, and his wife and daughters are given to had men as abolition of slavery, are a part of Heaven's gra-prostitutes. Like the "elder brother," when he clous enterprise for the salvation of man. Many of them who were executed were officers who were faithful to the old government. Many

him stand up so straight mamma?" My son, that timony against the essential sinfulness of slavepoor man is dead. The king ordered him to be
killed. "What was he killed for, mamma, was
he a robber?" No, I dont know what he was killed for, but he was not a robber. "I bink the
wicked robbers should be killed dont you mamma?" don their sins; and if these means fail, that as
a last reserve they should withdraw fellowship. because they kill other people." The robbers are a last resor very wicked but we must not hate them. Jesus from them. prayed for those who were killing Him. You asked me what made that poor man stand up so strait, dont you see he is fastened to some bamboos and his hands and legs are spread out. "Did they not kill Jesus so? I saw in a picture his hands and feet were spread out like that." No my child, No my child, the board, this cause they are so wicked. "In mother's country, do they kill people?" No not for nothing as they do in this country. They fear God, and when they are obliged to kill a man because he is too wicked to live, they are sorry. Here the people do not fear God nor loye him nor mind what he says.—
"Mother, I will mind what God says"—I hope in regard to the duty of christians were presented, in a good spirit are shill are shill. ou will, my child.

ever wrote you and I think your patience must be n the Magazine.

"May 11. Eight persons executed at Sagaing. One a town writer, and living near the Prince's Tharawadi's) house, had taken some of his favor-(Inarawaui's) house, had taken some of his favorite pidgeons and killed them, for which he was decapitated. Another was the gate keeper, who it appears hesitated to open the gate when the Prince fled to Sagaing. Another, the head man of the village had given information to the government. Another, a goldsmith for having in his possession some of Salem man's (Menthagee's) jewels. These were also decapitated. The fifth was a woman who had given information concerning some hidden property. She was killed by the blow of a stick on the back of her neck. The sixth was a doctor who gave medicine to the king to make him love the queen. He was tied up and sawn asunder from the head downwards. The two last were a butcher and his wife. The man was accused of killing a calf belonging to his Majesty, and his head was split open with a hatchet. The only fault of the woman was the presenting a petition to the king for the release of her husband. She was struck with a stick on the neck till she died."

The Slave Trade at Havana.—The Boston Atlas publishes the following extract of a letter dated Havana, May 19th:

"A cargo of about 450 negroes entered the port of Cabanas last week; the vessel struck on a rock and sunk, and about 30 were drowned. The balance were landed. Some difficulty arose between the Captain of the Partido and the Collector, and the latter took possession of the negroes, sent an officio to the Intendente, who passed it to the Captain of the sent down a steamer and brought the whole of them to this place, and put the broken up; probably no new expeditions will be followed.

The slave Trade at Havana.—The Boston Atlas publishes the following extract of a letter dated Havana.—The Boston Atlas of the village head and the Collector, and the latter took possession of the negroes, sent an officio to the Intendente, who passed it to the Captain of the sent down a steamer and brought the whole of them to this place, and put they will be apprenticed out. This traffic will be roken up; probably no new expeditions will te pidgeons and killed them, for which he was de-apitated. Another was the gate keeper, who it as struck with a stick on the neck till she died."

first time I had ever baptized, and my heart was truly refreshed.—N. H. Bapt. Register.

For the Christian Reflector.

Mrs. Simons to S. S. Scholars in Brookfield.

Mrs. Simons to S. When they arrived the sequence of execution and loved this man; and the sympathies of the people were on his side. His wife and children followed was against in the wife and children followed was against in the sympathies of the people were on his side. His wife and children followed was against in the sympathies of the people were on his side. His wife and children followed was against in the sympathies of the people were on his side. Maulmein, June 30th, 1840.

Our confidence in God was still further to be triady, for the war was not yet ended. Prince T. had the place of execution, valuable presents and gold were given for his reprieve, but they were not attenched himself in a city about 40 miles N. of our and was thence sending out his armies of robers, who scattered destruction and death wherever, who scattered destruction and death wherever they went. His armies gradually approached the properties of t they went. His armies gradually approached compiled and had nearly surrounded it. Of them, and they had to tear his family from his arms. As the coursituation grew daily more perilous. As Then the fatal block was brought and he bowed to have a severed from his arms.

far as we could judge of Prince Tharawadi's intentions from the movement of things, they seemed to be to surround and destroy Ava.

Of course we might not hope to escape, unless by some almost miraculous display of Divine Power and goodness. Still we could not but trust our covenant God, feeling that living or dying we were His and therefore safe.

Yet still it became us to do what we could to preserve life and property. After consultation we conserve life and property. After consultation we conserve life and property.

We left in the beginning of June and reached Rangoon in safety. Through great mercy we were preserved from sinking one night when our boat had sprung a leak and was nearly full of water.— In siew of the great and signal preservation of our lives in the midst of dangers and deaths we desire to dedicate ourselves anew to the service of our di-vine Redeemer, to whom with the blessed spirit and the Father of all our mercies be everlasting Your very affectionate friend, CAROLINE J. SIMONS. praise.

P. S. Extract from a letter of Mr. Simons, written at Rangoan to Mrs. Simons in Maulmein. "To day I went to the crucifixion! Never had I any true idea of the sufferings of our Savior on the cross before. The poor creatures, were calling out for water as well as they could with a large bamdriven down their throats. One of the three The other two were suffering agonies was dead. indescribable

Let us not forget that Jesus suffered for our sins. How should we hate sin!"

Annual Meeting of the New Hampshire Aboli-

The New Hampshire Abolition Society held its first annual meeting in the South Church in Concord, on Thursday, June 3d. The delegates and friends assembled and were called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. by Rev. J. M. Whiton, the

A committee consisting of Messrs. St. Clair, brought over to Sagaing as hostages. These terms Tracy, Burnham, Damon, and Lee, was appoint-were laid before the king by Col. B. The king od to propage hostogram for the great in the received to propage hostogram for the great in the received to propage hostogram for the great in the received to propage hostogram for the great in the propage hostogram for the great in the great The king separation which the Report of the Executive Committee was read by Rev. R. A. Putman, the Corres-On motion of Rev. J. R. Davenport.

Voted, to accept the Report, and publish it under the direction of the Executive Committee. from robbers. Thus our prospects brightened and we hoped when Prince T. should have become settled we might go on with our missionary work—led we might go on with our missionary work to nominate officers of the Society for the ensu

Prince Tharawadi the younger brother now be-tame king of Burmab. This success, so unexpect-d even to himself turned his head. He had fled ments and sympathizing in objects with this Sofrom Ava a fugitive before a strong party. Now his ciety, be invited to sit as corresponding memparty had increased into hundreds of thousands. He crossed the line over to Sagaing from Ava, in weak-crossed the line over to Sagaing from Ava, in weak-chis meeting; and that honorary and corresponding members may constitutionally be placed on ing members may constitutionally be placed on

the American abolitionists who sympathize with this Society in their spirit and measures, enterne creature. When Menthagee faints from terror tain an increasing affection for the eis carried away—when he recovers the same extended away—when he recovers the same extended to be called their special labors and sacrifices to their special labors and sacrifices to the present labors and sacrifices to the research of their special labors and sacrifices to the present labors and the present labors and the present labors are the present labors and the present labors and the present labors are the present labors and the present labors and the present labors are the present labors are the present labors are the present labors and the present labors are the pr objects of the present age; and that therefore. their special labors and sacrifices to promote the

> The above resolve was supported by an interesting and eloquent address by Rev. C. W. Den-

ison, of N. York.

Resolved, That it is essential to the abolition were executed for almost nothing.

"Mamma see that poor man" said little Tommy to me as we were walking one morning, "see he is all black and I think he cannot walk, what makes most public and decisive manner utter their tes-The robbers are a last resort, they should withdraw fellowship

Resolved, That the stand recently taken by southern ecclesiastical bodies, in refusing to hold correspondence with their brethren at the on the subject of slavery, clearly implies that

this crisis is not remote. Jesus' hands and feet were nailed to the board, this man's are only tied; Jesus was up high on the cross, this man is standing on the ground. Jesus in the providence of God, it is so before American slavery is intrinsically sinful, and as, in the providence of God, it is so before American slavery is interesting to the providence of God, it is so before American slavery is interesting to the providence of God, it is so before American slavery is interesting to the providence of God, it is so before American slavery is interesting to the providence of God, it is so before American slavery is interesting to the providence of God, it is so before American slavery is interesting to the providence of God, it is so before American slavery is interesting to the providence of God, it is so before American slavery is interesting to the providence of God, it is so before American slavery is interesting to the providence of God, it is so before American slavery is interesting to the providence of God, it is so before American slavery is interesting to the providence of God, it is so before American slavery is interesting to the providence of God, it is so before American slavery is interesting to the providence of God, it is so before American slavery is interesting to the providence of God, it is so before American slavery is interesting to the providence of God, it is so before American slavery in the providence of God, it is so before the provid was a long time dying, that man was killed quick-ly by striking a sharp kaile into his heart. "Oh mother, what makes them kill the people so?" cause they are so wicked. "In mother's country,

My dear young friends, This is the longest letter discussed and adopted by christians that in relation to benevolent institutions, by ever wrote you and I think your patience must be putte gone by this time, unless you are very much members of those institutions. Messrs. Denison, anderested in my story. I hope however, you will Andrews, Abbot, Chadwick, Putman, Curtis, Cutte enough interested to bear with me a lew minterested to be a level of the members of those institutions. Messrs. Denison, and successful the members of those institutions. Messrs. Denison, and successful the members of those institutions. Messrs. Denison, and in the members of those institutions. Messrs. Denison, and in the members of those institutions. Messrs. Denison, and in the members of those institutions. Messrs. Denison, and in the members of those institutions. Messrs. Denison, and in the members of those institutions. Messrs. Denison, and in the members of those institutions. Messrs. Denison, and in the members of those institutions. Messrs. Denison, and in the members of those institutions. Messrs. Denison, and in the members of those institutions. Messrs. Denison, and in the members of those institutions. Messrs. Denison, and in the members of the mem poor people executed soon after he became discussions. The anti-slavery character of the 1 cannot do it better than by giving you a extract from Mr. Simon's journal published ings interrupted by any foreign subjects of unings interrupted by any foreign subjects of unchristian spirit. The abolitionists came together to talk and act about slavery, and separated with stronger attachments to in each other, than they had before

The Legislature of Connecticut have reported a was struck with a stick on the neck till she died."

Such were the reports that daily reached our learns. Almost every night at sunset (sunset is the ime for executions) those who were to be executed were driven past our house, followed by a shouring multitude to the place of execution, which was not giving them freedom before they die. Numerous

petitions were presented during the recent session,

Rescue of a Slave .- On the 9th inst., says Tribune, two Police Officers in Lancaster, Pa., Messrs, Lewars and Myers, proceeded in company with Mr. Grabill, to arrest a fugitive female slave owned in Maryland. They found her secreted in the house of a Oracle of the slave of the slav ficulty. Placing her in a carriage, they drove off, but had gone but a few miles when they were attacked by a gang of nearly a dozen negroes, who stopped the carriage and commenced throwing stopped the carriage and those baving charge of the slave. Mr. Grabill and Mr. Lewars both fired upon the negroes and wounded two, one of whom it negroes and wounded two, one of whom i is said has since died; but the slave was rescued and carried off. All these gentlemen were considerably, though not seriously bruised.

General Intelligence.

Rebellion in Arkansas. - One of the grossest and most atrocious violations of the law, and because to the constituted authorities that we have ever heard of, recently occurred in Phillip's county, Ark. The regular May term of the Circuit Court being the heard of this city. He has frequently been out as cook and steward, on board American vessels, and four the heart of the circuit court being the heart of the circuit court of t nost atrocious violations of the law, and defiance

The Mormons .- Arrest of Jo. Smith .- It is said that The Mormons.—Arrest of Jo. Smith.—It is said that the scenes which a few months since were enacted in Missouri, are in danger of being repeated in Iowa. There is a tract of 120,000 acres of beautiful land lying directly opposite the Mormon settlement on the Mississippi River. This tract was given to the half breeds of the Sac and Fox Nations by the United States, and has been purchased from them by the whites. Proceedings have been had in the Equity Court of lowe, to partition, these lands and Commission when all are more or less liable to the second state of Court of Iowa, to partition these lands, and Co Court of lows, to partition these lands, and Commissioners appointed by the Court to survey and divide them among the lawful claimants. Some months since, the title being then unsettled, Jo Smith received a revelation from God, to the effect that the them among the lawful claimants. Some months since, the title being then unsettled, Jo Smith received a revelation from God, to the effect that the Latter Day Saintz should go in and possess this fair land, and enjoy the fruits thereof. Accordingly their are said to be nowabout 2000 of these people residing are said to be nowabout 2000 of these people residing on the said lands, who claim by the highest posssible title—a title direct from the Creator; and they seem determined to set all human decrees at defance. In determined to set all human decrees at defiance. In addition to despoiling the lands of much valuable tumber, they now forbid the commissioners and Surveyors, on pain of death, to attempt a survey and partition. The arrest of their leader, it is to be hoped, will prevent the execution of their threat.—

were removed to the hospitals. Jour. of Com.

Horrid Murder.—The Hartford Patriot states that a Mr. John Bullard, one of the reformed inebriates of that city, lost his life on the 22d under circumstances truly deplorable. It appears that he had been very intemperate, but three days before his death had joined the Washington Temperance Society, and had stopped drinking. On Tuesday he was tempted by one of his old bruish associates to break his pledge, and drank so much as to throw to break his pledge, and drank so much as to throw him into a fit of delirium tremens. He had two attendants during the night, who fell asleep, when he got from the window upon the roof and leaped to the ground, striking upon his face.

"I spat the matter of the adoption of the needful measures, to cause it to be opened for freight and for travel, all the way from Boston to Albany, by the first of December, 1841. A very large amount of freight is expected this very winter.

There were received for talls or the striking upon his face.

is exciting some attention. The same paper adds: The funeral was attended on Wednesday afternoon by a large number of the members of the Washingfull strength of life, it would hardly have be acle, than that those men should have wakened from their mental and moral lethargythe very image of death .- Mail.

A Mysterious and Dreadful Occurrence is reported in the New Orleans papers in regard to killed, but still living. He has lately given himten that port, loaded with lumber, was found with ng that port, loaded with fumber, was found with-out a solitary individual on board—hands and pas-iengers all gone. The vessel had been rifled, and ipots of blood in different places were discovered, and in one or two places it had run from the scuppers. A horrid act of piracy has been committed, no doubt. Nineteen men, the Bee states, had been apprehended in Western Bay, by Capt. Taylor, on properties that Capt. I aylor, on suspicion. The Picayune also states, that Capt. De Patson and his crew of seven men, found on board a piratical schooner, with ten other suspicious characters, had arrived in that city, and were all lodged in prison.—N. V. Ban. Res. all lodged in prison .- N. Y. Bap. Reg.

THE HUDSON RIVER ASSOCIATION held its annirersary last week at Cattskill. The introductory was preached by Dr Babcock. Br. B. T. Welch officiated as moderator. Br. Cone, who had long occupied this place, sent a communication informing that his new church relation had changed his onnection with the Hudson River to the New York Association. The season was one of interest, and the accessions made to the abusches were aunerous and refreshing. Br. Leonard was present the customary liberality of the body. Dr. Kendrick and Br. Edmonds were also there in behalf of the Education Society, and the result of their accommencement of the appointment of the \$24,000 to conference was the appointment of the conference was the appointment of the \$24.000 to heree divisions of the State, eastern, middle, and western. The Hudson River and vicinity, with New York, to raise \$8,000, and the other two thirds to be raised by the two other sections. Br. Education of the Edu o be raised by the two other sections. Br. Ednonds has commenced his labors in the eastern section.—N. Y. Baptist Register.

THE VIRGINIA ANNIVERSABIRS held at Charles ville, the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th instant, are spoken of by the editor of the Herald as quite interesting. The Virginia Baptist, Bible, Missionary, and Tract ocieties came under consideration. A large num-Societies came under consideration. A large number of delegates were in attendance. Among those who made addresses, were brethren I. S. Bacon, of Mass., A. D. Gillett, of Philadelphia, Brown, of Washington, Magoon, of Rietmond. On Lord's day, 6th, the pulpits of the Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches were supplied by Baptists. Brethren Bacon and Magoon preached to the students of the University.—Be udents of the University .- 16.

warriors and three negroes, in all nineteen; and after two days confinement, they were shipped to New Orleans, in the schr. Walter M., Capt Thomson. He boasted of having committed the horrid murders near that city sometime since. This news was received by the citizens with three cheers. FROM FLORIDA .- The notorious Indian Coacoo

Election day in Keene - The Annual Elecpetitions were presented during the recent session, praying for the alteration of the Constitution of the State, so as to admit the colored people to the right of suffrage. These things are significant of the Scholars of our Common Schools, on the of the Scholars of our Common Schools, on the bank of the Ashuelot, attended by their teachers, parents, and others, amounting in the whole to some 1000 or 1200. Here were tables well loaded with " lection cake," of which the chik dren partook, after the ceremonies of an hour and a half were concluded. Rev wheel in Maryland. They found her secreted in more addressed the Throne of Grace; after the house of a Quaker and arrested her without dif-Wilson, and lastly by Chief Justice Parker.

The addresses were all excellent, and the whole scene was one, the tendency of which must be to clevate the standard of Common School Education, and improve the public morals. It was an occasion in which all parties and sects could and did unite .- Sentinel.

Colored Seamen.

We have been a good deal interested in the sto-The regular May term of the Circuit Court being about to be held in that County, much property being advertised to be sold, and many executions to be levied, a petition signed by 200 names was addressed to Judge Baker, praying him not to hold the Court. That functionary in the honororable discharge of his duty, proceeded to Helena, and was on his way to the Court, when the Hall of Justice was forcibly taken possession of, by 20 armed men who barricaded the doors, refused admission to any person, and threatened the sheriff with death in case he attempted resistance. The sheriff made a requisition upon the Colonel of the county for fifty men to enable him to suppress the rebellion. Atter this he resigned and the Coroner followed his example, so that there being no officer to enforce the laws, and the power to appoint a sheriff protem, devolving on one who himself was among the insurgents, the holding of the Court was wholly prevented, and Judge Baker returned to Columbia. The rebels had possesion of the Court House at our last advices, and no attempt has been made to dislodge them. This is absolute high treason to the State of Arkansas, and should be punished in the most signal and severe manner.

The Mormons.—Arrest of In. Smith. It would be in the most signal and severe manner. it probably went to "the receptacle of things lost upon earth" as all similar memorials do. Southern gentlemen have since reproved Wilson for sending this petition; telling him that such things were calculated to make disturbance in Congress.

> Remedy for a Lightning Shock.—As this is the season when all are more or less liable to experience a shock from nature's battery, the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser suggests that any person out serious injury. Many a one has lost his life when a knowledge of these facts on the part of friends or bystenders, would have preserved it.

There are at present, sixteen hospitals for the insane in the United States. These accommowere removed to the hospitals.

By the census of 1841, ascertained at the department of State, the number of insane and idotic reported in the United States, is 17,181; population is 17,013,379, which gives one insane person to 990 inhabitants.

The Directors of the Western railroad have or-

the ground, striking upon his face.
"Is not the man who enticed him to drick morally guilty of his blood, and should he not be made answerable to the laws for the homicide?" is a question asked with such force by the Patriot, and It is said that the Danish Government is about

It is said that the Danish Government is about is exciting some attention. The same paper adds: to dispose of their two small possessions in the The funeral was attended on Wednesday afternoon by a large number of the members of the Washington T. Society. The spectacle was one of deep interest to every benevolent heart. Had he who lay before them in his coffin suddenly started up in the land large in the large in een a considerable expense. The name of the post office in Sharon, formerly

and jonied his rival, Hardfish.

Temperance Houses .- It gives us great pleasare to inform our readers that three houses in Boston have been converted into Temperance Hotels. The National house, corner of stone and Cross streets the Pemberton House, Howard street, and the Lafayette Hotel, Washington Street, opposite Boylston Market. Temperance Tavern in Newburyport .- We

are gratified to announce to the public, that the Washington Hotel, on the corner of Titcomb and Merrimack streets, is hereafter to be conducted on strict Temperance principles. The Washington House has been one of the most reas and well managed Taverns in town; and the landlord is a gentleman well calculated to make his visitors comfortable. - Watchter: As many of our readers often visit the ale so

places, we hope they will not forget the Tomperance Hotels.

"With banner and with badge we come."

It is impossible to describe the effect that was produced by the appearance of these children.

Appalling.—The Baltimore Sun states that two brothers named Connelly, were recently broto the watch house in a state of melancholy edness. They entreated to be sent any who er than home, as their father was constantly drusk, and daily displayed the cruelty which drink inspires, in abusing and beating them. They were accordingly sent to the almshouse.

The New Jersey Steamboat Navigation Com-pany—have abolished the sale of all intexicating drinks on board their boats on Long Island

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Dear Bri Mohawk R the Church Thorsday ! Houston w B. Earl and the churche onited, and during the lence are re jion, and the ported by or disposed to objects, whi Resolution ble distribut with entire and brother

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Mohawk River Baptist Association. Salisbury, N. Y. June 22nd, 1841.

Dear Brother,-The second Anniversary of the the Church in Pleasant Valley on Wednesday and Thursday the 9th and 10th instant. Bro. Thomas Houston was chosen Moderator, and Brethren A. B. Earl and N. Ferguson, Clerks. The letters from the churches represented them as prosperous, and mited, and several of them have enjoyed revivals during the year. The various objects of benevotion, and the contributions of the churches as reported by our Treasurer, show that brethren are isposed to act as well as feel and talk, on those objects, which claim our support.

Resolutions in favor of Missions, Education, Biwith entire unanimity, and the utmost harmony and brotherly love prevailed, and characterized the

loings of the Association.

The following resolution being introduced by the business committee became the subject of an animated and interesting debate, in which Brethren Beach, Ferguson, Raymond, and the writer susnined the affirmative, and Brn. Olmstead, Brown, Cartis, Corwin, Salisbury, and Smith the negaive, the question being on its passage.

"Resolved, That holding men as property, and using others for our convenience, is so inconsistent with the gospel, that we are exceedingly perplexed a conceiving any way to be consistent, and retain playeholders in our fellowship or act with them in Missionary operations."

The passage of the above resolution was opposreal feelings of the greater part of the Association, but rather because the opposing brethren thought premature. One brother expressed his conviction was drawn up, &c. &c.

The analogy between slaveholding and vending ara portion of the gains of this accursed traffick, or of After a debate of an hour or two, it was voted to matence, first. The resolution being thus divided the affirmative and 14 in the negative, a number

of brethren declining to vote. In justice to the brethren voting in the negative, are abolitionists, and hesitate not to bear a deciden estimony against slavery. I believe we have not minister in our Association, who does not avow himself an abolitionist, and though the writer of rence of slavery, and readiness to do all that they

believe will hasten its overthrow. very. A scene has been enacted at Baltimore ing with the unfruitful works of darkness is a disgrace to our denomination, and must be regarded

sctors therein. ave expressed a desire that a meeting of the Bapof holding such meeting in connexion with our An-

aiversary at Hamilton.

Yours very truly,

H. N. Loring. P. S. The revival enjoyed by us during a little more than a year past, has brought into the church by baptism 74 precious souls.

thould respond to my suggestion in the Reflector, he was supplying the pulpit in a southern city, the be Executive Committee could better deliberate following incident occurred. and take action in the case than we could do in A female slave, a professor of religion, had to b en in their contributions to these objects, for I ing with such men, or those who uphold the syspresume that two thirds of all that is given for tem to which such conduct belongs, they must be

these objects west of Albany is contributed by abolitionists. When, therefore, the South began to threaten, last fall, to secede from the National Societies unless all the abolitionists should be driven from the Boards of Managers, and Br. Galusha in particular, there was considerable solicitude to know how matters would turn out. Br. Galusha had travelled much, and labored hard at his own charges, in visiting remote associations to excite pear Brother,—The second Anniversary of the an interest in Home Missions, as also to create an planark River Baptist Association, occurred with interest in Foreign Missions. At two different periods when the affairs of the Education Society were in a critical position, he went into the agency with his characteristic ability and energy, much to the relief of the Society: and when the Columbian College, through the extravagance and folly of southern financiering, was, in the estimation of lence are receiving an appropriate share of attento its relief. All these things were remembered, and we were anxious to know whether the denom ination would sacrifice one of her noblest and most devoted and experienced champions, who had spent the best of his life in the labors of a pioneer, to Resolutions in lavor of stassions, Education, Biand spring we kept hearing from Br. John Peck, through the Register and Advocate, that there wa a great deal of religion at the South, wonderful good brethren there, but very much incensed against the abolitionists, threatening to withhold large sums from the treasury upless the abolition ists should be expelled from the Boards. These representations continued till about a month before the meetings in Baltimore, when we were told by Br. Peck that the south would give up their opposition and go along peaceably, if the North would. will not say that Br. Peck and the Editors of the Register and the Advocate meant to deceive us, but such was our implicit confidence in Br. Peck's representations, that we were grossly deceived. What could we infer from Br. Peck's representations bu that there was a change in Southern mind? And of not on the ground that it did not express the complished their object. Br. John Smitzer, the Secit calculated to irritate the south, and at present were entitled to some seventy or eighty delegates that the time would soon come when this and even alronger ground must be taken, and said that his that half that number would have gone to Baltibut thought the time had not come to pass this res-dution. He thought that five years hence he sould not advance much in five years, that we would not advance much in five years, that we such among them as Br. Cone and Peck, have by must keep turning the windlass until the bucket their labors earned a reputation which I delight in awarding to them, but the younger class who took The analogy between slaveholding and vending ar-dent spirits was shown. As also between receiving B. M. Hill and Barnas Sears, before they plotted the gains of prostitution, and those of oppression. the proscription of the gains of prostitution, and those of oppression. the proscription of Br. Galusha, they should have their superior in self-deaying labors and sacrifices divide the resolution, so as to act on all but the last as he is their senior in years. But apart from all comparison of the merits and demerits of the men passed with but few dissenting votes. The quesion then on the last clause, viz. " or act with them other aspect. History is full of examples showing missionary operations," was passed, 19 voting in that the first innovations on church government were occasioned by city pastors assuming to be more important and consequential than countri la justice to the oretine or two exceptions they hierarchy grew out of such small beginnings. It pastors, and that the odious tyranny of the papa view of these facts, how can we shut our eyes to the doings of that caucus, which was in part self-created OLIGARCHY to rule the denomination this, believes some of them a little mistaken, he would express his confidence in their sincere abhorry to do all this to preserve the integrity of the de nomination, but against such doings it is clearly The doings at Baltimore find but little favor in perfect keeping with their doings is the manifesto which they issued. It has not a single trait of which they issued. It has not a single trait of which they issued. have been offered in sacrifice to the Moloch of Slagodly sincerity in it. There is a great flourish about new tests, but it specifies nothing. Every which for iesuitical management, and compromisnot the manliness to say it. It is as intangible as it can well be, and in spirit and logic is as near a as a reproach to the men who were the principal fac simile of the famous resolutions of the Bible Society, respecting Baptist versions, as possible, Several ministering brethren of this Association, and one would think that Br. Cone had taken lessons from the committee that drew those resolu that A. S. Convention should be holden in Central tions. But what presents Br. Cone in the most New York this summer. In this I heartily concur, ludicrous attitude before the public, is the fact that

and with Br. Warner would suggest the propriety his own church in Oliver st. many years ago, passed resolutions refusing to commune with slave holders at the Lord's table, and accordingly, Br Lewis Leonard informed me that when he was pastor of the church in Poughkeepsie, the slaveholders in his church could not commune with the church in Oliver st. on account of the aforesaid resolution. Br. Cone may argue against the pro Pleasant Valley, June 22d, 1841. priety of such tests, but in calling it a new test he Dear Br. Grosvenor,-I wish to correct a misap- is clearly laughing at the credulity of the people Prehension into which Br. Noble has fallen respec- and counting too much on their ignorance. At that ting my suggestion for a meeting of Baptist aboli- lime, the churches in Poughkeepsie and Oliver St. ists in the centre of this state. My proposition belonged to the same association, and communed was for a special meeting of the Am. Bapt. Anti- together with the exception of those who held slaves. Slavery Convention. Not that I have any object The seeming argument therefore in the manifesto, tion to the formation of a State Convention, if that that we are breaking up the denomination, is on consultation is thought to be the better plan, mere rhetorical flourish. We have not withdrawn but I did not feel at liberty alone to call such a from the South as such. We continue our fellowmeeting, and it was doubtful whether in the short ship with the majority, that is, with the slaves and time for action, we could get a sufficient expression those who do not hold slaves, and we have only of the public voice, to justify the call. The Execu- withdrawn from slaveholders, who incorrigibly per tive Committee of the National Convention is an sist in slaveholding, after suitable efforts have been organized body with power to act and to call spec- made to enlighten and reclaim them. If it is adial meetings any where in the Union, whenever in mitted that independent churches have a right to their opinion the interests of the cause and the publie voice demand it, and it struck me that if a num- the flourish in the manifesto is vox et preterea nihil. ber of abolitionists from different parts of the State A worthy brother in the ministry told me that when

an unorganised state, but the Committee cannot sold to pay her master's debts. Her master gave call a meeting for a State Convention; all they can her the privilege of finding a humane purchaser if do is to call a meeting of the Convention of which she could. The man with whom my informant they are the organ in the recess. Whether, there- boarded was a bachelor and a member of the Baplore, we have a meeting as a State Convention or tist church; and this slave solicited him to buy her, a National Convention, is immaterial to me, provid- because he was a professor of religion. He did so, til we have a meeting, but it does seem to me im. and the slave came into the family. She soon apportant that we should have a meeting, and that peared dejected, and my informant inquired the too, with as little delay as possible. So far as I cause, and found that she was reduced to a state of know the feelings of the great majority of the abo- concubinage by her master, and such was the state litionists in this state, -and circulating as I do as of things, that he could not be called to account for an agent for the Education Society in all parts of his infamous deeds. So lose was the discipline of the State, I have a good opportunity for knowing the church, that he could not be censured for a them,-they have felt a strong desire to continue to crime which in this state would have sent him to the penitentiary. And because some of our num-less action. And they are not a whit behind oth-

of missions. I hope therefore that we shall have a to justify the system. How they can make them-Convention in some shape, that we may meet and selves believe it is right to buy and sell human beconsult what to do in reference to all these points. ings-even their brethren and sisters in the Lord-Some are in favor of waiting till our next Trienni- break up the domestic relations, and live upon the outvote the south.

go along with the Convention, if we can without the light which will be likely to do them good. yielding up our principles.

But I will not anticipate the action of the meeting. Let us come together and consult for the gen-

Respectfully yours, T. A. WARNER. P. S. In looking over what I have written, I disdaining to consult them, urge measures to 20: and at 1-2 past 4 o'clock,-1-2 an hour before the throw them out of Missionary Boards and to con-time named for the meeting, the house was filled to over-vert their peculiar views into a badge of reproach, flowing, so much so that it was deemed expedient to ad and add to this that our religious papers not only affording more room for the eager audience; which was abolitionists, but also to correct misrepresentations vere. The better the men who do this, the greater ter which an interesting address was made by Mr 'cry aloud and spare not."

Respecting the propriety of the proposed Conven- what has been called a waker. tion, I hope it will be duly considered before it is appointed, and although I want such a meeting, they had just been listening to remarks on the subject of still I shall cheerfully yield to the superior wisdom. of my brethren. As the case now stands, some about intemperance; he said perhaps some would as will do nothing for missions in any way, others what right Bolton had to stand there, and talk about tem may perhaps prematurely urge a new organization. perance, but, he said, if they had felt what he had. if they It is clearly duty to take that course in reference to had served in the drunkard's army as long as he had, and a new organization that on calm reflection we can then been redeemed from a drunkard'sgrave, they would justify ourselves, to our consciences, and to the world. If we are actuated by the spirit of love, and a sound mind, and jealousy for the Lord God

For the Christian Reflector. cumstances demand it?

on the subject, that the plan adopted by the Con-vention, or a certain portion of it, to exclude bro. Galusha from the Board, bears too near a resemblance to jesuitical movements, to obtain the sanc-tion of Baptist churches. Baptists, I believe, have

It has been well remarked that this Mr. Bolton is always been regarded as strong and decided advo- brand plucked from the burning, but it is thought that he cates of religious liberty, and the firmest opposers in not burned so but what he may, by a little exertion. of ecclesiastical power. Will not the churches, become a strong post in the temperance building, which then, disapprove of the course the Convention pur- is now so fast raising its head above all other temples. sued in relation to bro. G.? As an individual, I protest against it. If the churches at the South which uphold slavery, are disposed to exclued bro. Galusha and his abolition brethren from their pulpits and from their communion tables, I have nothing to say; as independent bodies, they have the close of the present term in August. power so to do. The churches, as such, are responsible only to Christ, their great and glorious Head; and each church, if it sees fit, may exclude every other from its communion. It is desirable Ladies friendly to the cause are respectfully intended to all the churches in the same denomhowever, that all the churches in the same denom- vited to attend. ination should continue in full fellowship, and cooperate in all judicious plans for spreading the gospel; and this fellowship should not be broken, when it can be continued without a toleration of principles and practices which the gospel does not toler-

Slavery is an enormous evil; its cruelties, as testified to by eye-witnesses, are enough to fill the TEMPERANCE AND UNION CELEBRATION. mind with horror, and its radical principle appears to me to be in direct opposition to the law of love; but whether slavery existed in the primitive church

to condemn slavery; and if there is no plain and sion will form at the ringing of the bell, and move direct evidence to show that slavery was tolerated to the Grove as follows:—

Chief Marshall and aids. in the primitive church, I see not on what ground it can be tolerated in the church now. The fact that slavery, in some form, was permitted to the Israelites under the former dispensation, is no evidence that it is allowed by the gospel; for under that dispensation polygamy was allowed-never justified-which all agree is not tolerated by the

As slavery, as it now exists in this country, appears to stand opposed to the principles and precepts of the gospel, and as it robs a man of all his natural rights and subjects him to cruel and oppressive treatment, it is certainly incumbent on our brethren at the south to show, by clear and con-

brethren at the south to show, by clear and convincing evidence, that they are sustained in their practice by the gospel, before they complain of the churches at the North for excluding them from their fellowship for the sin of slavery.

I am willing to make all due allowance for the fact, that most of our brethren at the south were brought up under the influence of the system, and that, standing in such relation to it as to have their pecuniary interest affected by it, they cannot be expected to see its enormities in the same light in which we view them; but after making this allow-

forthwith cashiered as unworthy a seat in the Board ance, I am at a loss to account for their attempts al Convention and then mustering force enough to fruits of their unrequited toil, and to cut them off from the light of science and the knowledge of This could be done with the greatest ease, but God's holy word, I am at a loss to determine. It my soul revolts at the proceeding. It would be does appear to me that, if they would examine the much better for the Convention to retrace its steps, subject in all its bearings, and in the light of that and then we can move on in harmony, and I think command of our blessed Savior, which requires us to we ought not to despair of its doing so until we make do unto others as we would have them do unto us, the effort. A special meeting of the Triennial they would repudiate the whole system of slaver Convention might be held next spring in connect as unscriptural, unjust, and cruel oppression. My tion with the anniversaries at New York, to con- prayer is, that they may be led thus to examine the sider this matter. To my mind it is clearly duty to subject; and in the mean time, let them have all

> For the Christian Reflector. Southbridge Awake !!! Another brand plucked from the burning !!-A second Hawkins!!!

Mr. Editor :- The cause is onward ;- the grand work perceive that it is rather severe, perhaps too much has fully commenced its operations in our midst. Accept, but when I think of half a dozen men assuming cording to announcement the friends of temperance asbe wiser than a hundred of their brethren, and sembled in the Town House on Sabbath afternoon, June and add to this that our religious papers not only journ to the Congregational Church, for the purpose of when they make them, it is a galling despotism ker of this town, and followed by some very able and which I cannot speak of properly without being se- pointed remarks from Rev. Mr. Austin of Sturbridge, afthe danger to be apprehended, and it is time to BOLTON, a reformed incbriate, of the first class, No. 1 -There is no mistake in this convert, Mr. Editor,-he

of Hosts, God will be with us. I hope Br. Galusha will give us his views in the Reflector, respecting the propriety of the proposed meeting.

a faithful follower that he was drunk most of that time; but as he has now become a freeman, he is going to be faithful in exposing this greatest of tyrants.—He says, "a few years since and this Mr. Alcohol was admitted into all families, workshops, minister's houses, and such like Mr. Editor,-From all I have been able to learn, places, but now he has been routed from the most of appears evident to me that bro. Galusha, of New these places, and turned out of doors; but he has found York, was dropped from the Missionary Board of refuge in some places yet; sometimes you will find him Directors, at the late election in Baltimore, on ne- partly under ground, and then again in some dark back count of his opposition to slavery. His acknowl- corner, [like some of our rum cellars, and toddy-shops edged talents, piety and devotion to the cause of temperance taverns, &c.] ashamed to be seen in respecta missions are such, and such is the estimation in which he has long been held by the denomination, that I can come to no other conclusion Now if this be so, the Convention assumed a power which would drink as long as I chose, and that it was none of this be so, the Convention assumed a power which its constitution does not warrant. The Convention, their business how much the drunkard drinks, for when I its constitution does not warrant. The Convention, if I understand it aright, was organized for a specific purpose, namely, to carry the gospel to the heathen; and hence it has no disciplinary power whatever. And if the Convention has transcended whatever. And if the Convention has transcended whatever. its constitutional power in one case, what assurance have we that it will not in other cases, when the majority can be made to believe that the circular of the majority can be made to be considered to the circular of the circul with whom I met, and who told me of his land of " stead It appears evident also, from all that I have seen habits," where they had so many blessings; and now l

Southbridge, June 21, 1841. REFORMER.

We understand that Rev. R. H. Neale of Boston will deliver an oration before the Legomanthenian society of the Worcester High school at the

The next meeting of the Worcester Female Anti-

Order of Proceedings.

The day will be ushered in by the ringing of church bells at sunrise—July 3d 1841. At 10 o'or not, I am unable to determine. That there ringing of the bell,—the New Worcester Temperor not, I am unable to determine. That there were staves, I have no doubt; but that there were owners of slaves, is not so clear. Men of talents and learning differ on this point; and hence every church must be left to judge for itself, as to the propriety and scripturalness of excluding slave-holders from the communion table.

Every principle and precept of the gospel which refers to our conduct towards our fellow men, seems to condemn slavery; and if there is no plain and the contraction of their respective marshals. The Ladies will please meet at the South church where their tickets will be taken, except those, for whom it may be inconvenient to walk in the procession, who may present their tickets to the keepers at the entrance to the Grove. At 11 o'clock the procession will form at the right of the bell, and form

> Committee of Arrangements. President of the day and Chaplains.
> Vice Presidents.
> The invited Speakers of the day, and reader o
> Declaration of Independence. The Ladies.
> Strangers—invited guests and friends of tempe

ance generally.

New Worcester Temperance Society.

Worcester Young Men's Temperance Society.

Washington Temperance Society of Worcester.

EXERCISES IN THE GROVE.

Prayer by one of the invited Clergy. Reading of the Declaration of Independence

by Jesse W. Goodrich, Esq.
3. Singing of some appropriate Ode under the direction of Mr. B. D. Dunbar.

eame hopefully pious, and united with the Baptist Church in Fitchburg. From that time to the day of his death, he exhibited the most substantial proofs of sincere piety, by practical self-denial and unwearied exertions for the conversion of his irreligious associates and friends. The object of this article, however is not to give a history of the life of our young brother, nor yet to present the features of his character in general or in detail. Both these of his character in general or in detail. Both these of his character in general or in detail. Both these of his character in general or in detail. Both these of his character in general or in detail. might be interesting and instructive; but our present object is to show something of the character of his piety, as developed in his last sickness.

It had been evident to all acquainted with our lamented young friend, that he had been a man of

It had been evident to all acquainted with our lamented young friend, that he had been a man of prayer. He seldom entered the praying circle and retired without engaging in solemn prayer. None doubt that he maintained secret devotion; still no one knew the place which he had chosen for prayer, and no one probably was aware of the constancy and intense interest with which he visited that consecrated spot.

The following is substantially the account which

The following is substantially the account which

secrated spot.

The following is substantially the account which he gave to his sister and other friends in his last

Returning from prayer meeting one evening, Returning from prayer meeting one evening, burdened with a sense of sin, and deeply anxious for the salvation of his soul, he stopped at the scythe factory where he worked. In his distress he knew not what to do, but a voice seemed to say to him, "Samuel, go and pray." Another voice, however, told him not to pray—"But," said he, "I obeyed the good voice," Crossing over the bridge, in the midst of some small trees on the proposite in the nidst of some small trees, on the opposite bank of the river, he engaged in prayer,—and "there," said he, "there I found the pardon of my sins—there I found peace to my troubled soul; and I have made that the place of prayer ever since; and O that has been a delightful place to my soul. I shall remember that spot with gratitude to all eternity. I was very sorry when I found a few weeks ago, that some of the little trees that used to overshadow me in my devotions, had been cut down." He requested his sister, when he was gone, to go and search out the spot where he had

own. He requested his sister, when he was gone, to go and search out the spot where he had so often enjoyed the presence of his Savior.

The following stanzas, written by bro. W. S. Wilder, Editor of the Sentinel, appeared in that paper last week. They show something of the feolings occasioned by the death of this beloved young man, and of the intense intense and a walk word. man, and of the intense interest awakened by the simple story of his bower of prayer.

Beside the Nashua That courses through our date; And winds a crooked path Along its cheerful vale, There was a bow'r,— A youth was there, In secret prayer,... At midnight hour.

This bower was not composed,
To catch the noun-day breeze;
No skill was there displayed,
But God's who formed the trees, Beneath whose shade, And humbly prayed.

He pleads with fervent seal,
To have his sins forgiven,
He casts an eye of faith
On Christ, our hope of heavens:
And soon he feels A new desire, His soul inspire, While there he kneels. His prayer is turned to praise, For mercy here is found, And mercy was his plea,
To know the joyful sound
Of that sweet voice,

Which speaks in love,
From heav'n above,
"My son rejoice!"
This consecrated place, Was often his retreat, -His daily labors closed

He sought the Mercy seat,
In solitude
His pray'r ascends,
For his young friends,
Yet vain and rude.

Yet vain and rude.
But yesterday he sat,
Within the house of prayer,
To-day he sleeps in Death!
His seat is vacant there.
Ah! Samuel,
We miss thee here,
The gushing tear
Our sorrows tell. We miss our youthful friend,

Yet we would not repine,
His sainted soul has fled,
Where saints in glory shine,
To praise Him there,
Whose spirit led.
His feet to tread
The bow'r of pray'r.

The last sickness of our brother was short—his sufferings intense. For eight day it was said he did not have one hour of quiet rest. Such was the nature of his disease (Lung fever.) that his physinature of his disease (Lung lever.) that his physi-cians thought it necessary to keep him as quiet as possible, and enjoined it upon him to converse very little. For a while he regarded the injunction to some extent—but at length be threw off all restraint, and conversed freely as far as he had strength, with all that came in—and faithfully did he warn both the righteous and the wicked—God grant these warnings may not be lost. Addressing an endeared friend, he said—" If you were in my place, would you be prepared to die? O, J. prepare—prepare, to meet you. God."

To his brother he said, "This is my second sick-

ness; on my first I was without an interest in Christ; and O, if I had died then, I should have lost my soul. But now the Savior is precious to me ost my soul. But now the Savior is precious to me—he supports me in all my distress. Seek him now, dear brother, while you are in health,—for when you are laid upon a bed of sickness, racked with pain and distress, you will need his supporting arm to sustain you. Look at me; see my sinking body and heaving lungs. O what should I do without my Savior—but Ae is precious to my soul?" He loved the sabbath school, and remembered those with whom he had been associated.—This measure was "Tall all my classwares in the bered those with whom he had been associated.—
This message was—"Tell all my classmates in the S. school to press on in the good work of the Lord; tell them to be faithful to warn sinners. I shall meet them no more on earth—but I hope to meet them all in heaven to enjoy an eternal sabbath of rest."

A little before he died, his pastor called. It was

rest."

A little before he died, his pastor called. It was with difficulty he could speak or even get breath. March 31, 1841.

9. Music.
10. Volunteer addresses—Sentiments—Music—
Resolutions—Songs, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Leonard Pooler, Chief Marshal.

N. B. Tickets for the above may be obtained of any of the "Committee of Ways and Means,"—and at the "American Temperance House, the Worcester Temperance House and the Temperance Exchange in Worcester."

Died:

In Shutesbury, June 20, 1841, Mrs. Sally Richardson, wife of Mr. Josiah Richardson, aged 60 years.

In Shelburne, Mr. Ebenezer Fisk, aged 92, father of the late Rev. Pliny Fisk, missionary to Palestine.

In Portland, on the 20th inst. Sarah Dole; and on the 23d inst. Jane Crie, twin daughters of Mr. James M. Dodge, formerly of this city, aged 17 mos. Died in Fitchburg, June 19, 1841, Samuel Eaton, of New Saleo, Mass.

Mr. Eaton was a young man of more than ordinary promise. He possessed not only a sound understanding, a discriminating mind, but also a kind heart, deep personal piety, and decision of character. Something more than a year ago, his attention was directed to the subject of religion; he became hopefully pious, and united with the Baptist Church in Fitchburg. From that time to the day



Cornell's Patent Retary Metalic Hone, which enables the operator, however unskitful, to hone a Razor in the most finished manner, simply by

Selling Off-Selling Off.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Goods, (which is one of the largest and most desirable ever offered in Worcester) previous to the first of Sestember next, therefore offers, satil that time, his entire stock—a part of it at cost and less than cost, and the remainder at a small advance.

ORRIN RAWSON.

June 16, 11w24* June 16, 11w24

Summer Stuffs. AT UNHEARD OF PRICES.

20 CASES of Gambreons—Bro. Linens—Linen
Drillings—Cambleteens—Lastings—Fancy Stripes
—Erminets—Denims—Stormants—Blue Drillis—Constitation Twills—Roon Cassingres, &c. &c. This week re-June 16. 1624 ORRIN RAWSON.

Printed Lawns-Persian Crapes. 2,500 YDS. of Printed Lawns-800 yds.
Persian Crape, a new and beautiful article for Ladies' Dresses. This week receiving and for sale very cheap by ORRIN RAWSON. June 16. ff24

Jane 16. fi24

DR. G. R. PHELPS'S

COMPOUND TOMATO-PILLS,

THE Vegetable Remedy for diseases arising from Impuritions of the Blood, Dyspepsia, Serofula, and all Chronic Diseases; also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers and all Billious Affections.

These Pills are not among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from those that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in regulation, and as extensively camplogacés and parts of the United States, the Canadas, and Texas, as any medicine ever prepared for the reited of suffering man. They have been extensively prescribed by the Medical Faculty wherever they have been introduced, and there are but few towns that cannot produce some remarkable cases of their curative effects. The numerous certificatives which have been presented to the proprietor from professional men and others, evince in an extraordinary manner the extensive applicability of this remedy to diseases generally. Professional men, and those of sedentary labits, loudly applaud their hygican properties, in obviating those evils incident to their occupation, and the want of exercise.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine been the subject of editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals, and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of greater considentation than are attached to this.

They are in general use as a Family Medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless they have a supply always on hand. They have no rival in curing bilious diseases, dysapensia, liver complaints, sick-beadache, jaundice, rheumatism, heart-burn, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless they have a supply always on hand. They have no rival in curing bilious diseases, dysapensia, liver complaints, sick-beadache, jaundice, rheumatism, heart-burn, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never sa

Bonnets, Bonnets,

at Great Bargains.

THE Subscriber is this week receiving (direct from the manufacturer) a few dozen of fine Florence Bonnets. Also Ladies and Missee Palm Leaf Bonnets, which will be sold at wholesale or retail much less than the usual price by ORRIN RAWSON, Worcester, May 19, 1844. Wm. Brown's Portable Yeast,

A NEW and superior article for family use, for sale wholesale and retail, with directions for using the Gorner of Main and Thomas Streets, Worcester.
May 19, 1841.

Umbrellas and Parasols.

MERCHANTS and others who are about visiting
New York City, who are in the habit of purchasing Umbrellas, Parasols, and San Shades, will find it to
their advantage to call on the sebscribers and atamie
their assortment which they offer for sale on accommodating terms, by MACDONALD & BYRD.

270 Pearl st. next door to the Falton Eank, and 156
Pearl st. near Wall.

Particular Notice.

A.L. Persons indebted to the subscriber of more than three months standing, are requested to make immediate payment.

Those who do not comply with the above by the first of July will find their demands with an Attorney for collection.

ORRIN RAWSON.

Worcester, June 9, 1841. New Assortment.

UST RECEIVED, a new supply of Razers and Penknives, also, Hair, Clothes, and Teeth Strushes—all of a superior kind, and of the best manufacture. For sale by DIRR, HOWLAND & CO. Worcester, June 2, 1841.

Black and Blue Black Alepines

at about half the usual price.

4 O PIECES of Black and Blue Black Alepines.

25 Pieces Figured Black, Blue Black and Colored do., this week receiving and for sale by ORRIN RAWSON.

Worcester, May 12, 1841.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets! FROM AUCTION!!

Dr. D. M. Reese, After the meeting in Forsyth-street, Mon-Sin—After the meeting in Forsyin-street, Monday evening, I was conversing with a lady on the aubjects there discussed, when she told me I was almost a monomaniac in my hatred to alcoholic drink; the following verses were written to-day as mexcuse for my warmth. Please, sir, oblige me by handing them to Mr. Hawkins, of the Baltimore by handing them to Mr. Hawkins, of the Baltimore world. Fortunately for our young orphan, he daughter, as she also may be accused of the same ALMIRA.

Go feel what I have felt: Go bear what I have borne : Sink 'neath a blow a father dealt. And the cold, proud world's scorn; Thus struggle on from year to year, Thy sole relief the scalding tear.

Go weep as I have wept, O'er a loved father's fall; See every cherished promise swept, Youth's sweetness turned to gall; Hope's faded flowers strewed all the way That led me up to woman's day.

Go, kneel as I have knelt; Implore, beseech, and pray; Strive the besotted heart to melt, The downward curse to stay-Be cast with bitter curse aside-Thy prayers burlesqued, thy tears defied.

Go, stand where I have stood, And see the strong man bow; With gnashing teeth, lips bathed in blood, And cold and livid brow; Catch his wand'ring glance, and see There mirrored, his soul's misery.

Go, hear what I have heard-The sobs of sad despair-As memory, feeling's fount bath stirred, And its revealing there Have told him what he might have been Had be the drunkard's fate:foreseen.

Go to thy mother's side, And her crushed spirit cheer-Thine own deep anguish hide-Wipe from her cheek the tear. Mark her dimmed eye, her furrowed brow; The gray that streaks her dark hair now, Her toil worn frame-her trembling limb And trace the ruin back to him Whose plighted faith, in early youth, Promised eternal love and truth; But who, forsworn, hath yielded up This promise to the deadly cup, And led her down from love and light From all that made her pathway bright, And chained her there, 'mid want and strife, That lowly thing-a drunkard's wife! And stamped on childhood's brow, so mild, That with'ring blight-a drunkard's child!

Go, hear, and see, and feel, and know, All that my soul hath felt or known, Then look within the wine cup's glow-See if its brightness can atone, Think, if its flavor you would try, If all proclaimed, 'Tis drink and die.

Tell me I hate the bowl-Hate is a feeble word, I loathe-abhor-my very soul By strong disgust is stirred, When'er I see, or hear, or tell, Of the dark beverage of hell!

Youth's Department.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

Try to make Good Impressions Early. I once knew a very interesting little boy, nam When he was about five years old, he disobeyed his mother, one afternoon. She punished him for his bad conduct, but his evil temper was not wholly subdued. He was so temper was not wholly subdued. He was so naughty, that when he went to bed that night, he retused to say his prayers. His mother told him the Lord was displeased with him, for hav-ing such wicked feelings, and that, if he weut It has been often said that the times are to bed without asking God to forgive him and take care of him, he could not sleep good. But Lewis was so very obstinate, that he got into the bed without saying his prayers. His kind mother was much grieved, but she could not make him feel right, and be happy.

went to sleep very think Lewis quick. If he did, he soon awoke, for he was observed to be very restless. When it was almost midnight, he called his mother, and begged her to come to his bedside. She went, he told her he could not sleep, because he had not said his prayers. His mother was glad to hear him say this, and she permitted him to get up and pray to our kind Father in heaven,

ear is ever open to our prayers.

You see from this, the importance of having a sense of God's presence early impressed upon the heart of a child. The thought that God was displeased with him, produced an effect which the mother's authority could not, alone, accom-

I well remember the instruction my dear mother gave me, when I was a very small boy. I have no doubt she is now in heaven, but her words still live in my heart. She would often take me by her side, and tell me about the good Lord: how he loved those that obeyed him, and especially children and what a blessed place he had prepared for them when they died. She me, too, how God hated sin, and would punish those who did not turn from their wicked ways. It is still fresh in my recollection, that she then told me about his destroying all the peo-ple in the world by the flood, except pious Noah and his family. The impressions I thus eagerly received, produced the deep conviction of sin which afterwards resulted in my conversion to

O let parents and teachers secure the first opportunities for drawing the hearts of their children towards that which is good. It is by early impressions that superstitious and foolish notions are perpetuated in the world; but we are assurword of God, that it we train up a child in the way he should go, when he is old HE WILL NOT DEPART FROM IT. Do you not wish to see your children walking in the way they should your children walking in the way they should trial came on before the Supreme Court in this city go? Then carefully and prayerfully train them on Tuesday, for the murder of Charles Reed, ren-

up in that way, and depend upon God's faithfuless to fulfil his promise.

A Little Boy's Letter Answered.

A little child from C-, in Germany, had just lost his father, found himself left by this sad event without the means of continuing his education. He was particularly desirous of entering an institution, founded by the pious Christians, known under the name of Moravians, it was his mother's wish likewise. But without money, without friends, without protectors; poor and unknown, he had but little hope in the call upon him"-of that Friend of the unfortunate-that great and Powerful, who disposes of the gold and silver, as he does of the heart, according to his good pleasure—of Jesus, who says, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

The child trusted entirely on the word of his good Savior, he believed in him, and desired to petition him. 'But how shall I go to Jesus?' said our little orphan to himself. "I will write him a letter, in which I will tell him all." he did in nearly these words:

My dear Lord Jesus Christ .

"I have lost my father, and we are very poor, but thou hast said in thy word that whatsoever we would ask of God in thy name, he will grant it to us. I believe what thou hast said, Lord Jesus. Therefore, I pray thee, my God, in the name of Jesus, to furnish my mother with the means of placing me at the Moravian Institution. should like so much to continue my education, I pray the, good Jesus to grant my request. I love thee already, but I will love thee still more —give me likewise wisdom and all that is good. Adieu, &c."

The child folded the letter, and addressed it "To our Lord Jesus Christ in Heaven." Afterwards, seriously, but with a heart full of hope, he carried it to the post office. The postmaster, on seeing the address, thought it must be the letter of some lunatic, and threw it aside.-But after finishing his work, he took it up again and attentively examining the writing, observed t was that of a child; he opened it, and was strongly affected by reading this infantile prayer, which he communicated to a Moravian of his acquaintance. The latter read the letter in a society of the brethren. The Baroness of Lippe, who was present, considered these circumstances as an appeal addressed to her by the Savior. She took the young orphan under her protection, and placed him at the much desired nstitution. Thus the letter arrived at its des tination and was answered.

Miscellany.

From the Boston Transcript. Can She Spin ?

This question was asked by King James 1st, when a young girl was presented to him, and the person who introduced her, boasted of her proficiency in the ancient languages. "I can assure your Majesty," said he, "that she can both speak and write Latin, Greek, and He-'These are rare attainments for a damsel," said James, "but pray tell me, can she

Many of the young ladies of the present day can boast of their skill in the fine arts and polite accomplishments, in music, painting, dancing; but can they spin? or what is perhaps more appropriate to the times, and the modern improve-ments in labor-saving machinery, it may be asked, can they perform the domestic duties of a wife? Do they understand the management of household affairs? Are they capable of superintending, in a judicious, prudent, and economi cal manner, the concerns of a family?

A young lady may be learned in the ancient and modern languages, may have made extraor languages, may have made extraordinary proficiency in every branch of literature; all very well, and very creditable; and, to a certain class of the community, who are not obliged, as was St. Paul, "to labor with their own hands," is all that is absolutely requisite; but to a much larger portion of the con it is of far greater consequence to know whether

they can spin.
It is of more importance to a young mechanic, or a merchant, or one of any class of people who depend upon their own industry and exerif he marries a wife, to have one who tions, knows how to spin or perform other domestic duties, than one whose knowledge does not extend beyond a great proficiency in literature and

strangely altered; and certain it is that the peo-It was once thought honorable to be employed in some useful avocation; but now-adays it is thought more honorable to be idle .-People complain of the high prices of all the neessaries of life, and with much truth. But if the amount of idleness could be calculated accurately throughout the community, allowing the drones half price for the services which might perform, and which others are paid for t might be a safe-calculation to estimate it equal o all that is expended for provision and marketng in the United States. So it is not a little inconsistent to hear parents complain about the price of provisions, while they bring up their daughters to walk the streets and expend mon-

ey.

Let the fair daughters of our country imitate were inured to hardships, and accustomed to necessary toil, and thus did they educate their daughters. Health, contentment, and plenty, smiled around the family altar. The damsel who understood most thoroughly and economivas not afraid to put her hands into the washtub, or to "lay hold of the distaff," for fear of destroying their elasticity, and dimming their destroying their elasticity, and dimming their snowy whiteness, was sought by the young men of those days as a fit companion for life; but in modern times, to learn the mysteries of the household would make our fair ones faint away; and to labor, comes not into the code of moder

gentility.

Industry and frugality will lead to cheerfulness and contentment; and a contented wife tends greatly to soften the asperities and smooth It has been truly said, " A pleasant and cheer ful wife is a rainbow in the sky, when the husband's mind is tossed with storms and tempests: but a dissatisfied and fretful wife, in the hour of rouble, is like a thunder-cloud, charged with electric fluid."

The jury, in the case of Wm. Simmons, whose

dered a verdict of manslaughter in the second de-gree, on Wednesday morning. Chief Justice Shaw, after some appropriate remarks, sentenced the prisoner to five days solstary imprisonment, and im-prisonment at hard labor for ten years.—Adv.

From the New York Observer. The Slave Market in Cairo.

Cairo, Saturday, Jan. 13-A melancholy visto the slave mart of Cairo marks this day's experience of the depravity and misery of our fall-en world. And so much has been said about the Pasha's efforts and intentions to abolish slaery in his dominions, that some little descripion of the scene to be witnessed in the heart of his capitol will have at this time additional incies of the city, in a quarter as black and pris-on like as its purposes. Leaving our donkeys in the care of their squalid drivers, we passed through a dark archway into an irregular, rag-ged, dirty square, surrounded by cells like dens negroes and slave-drivers, men, women, and children. Most of the captives were young; indeed, I do not now recollect to have een a single middle-aged man among them .several fine looking Nubian girls, modestly dressed, and laughing as if they were happy.— Perhaps they thought we had come to buy, and pleased themselves with the hope of belonging to a Frank; a miserable alternative indeed, udging from the Frank population of Cairo,is it not the case, all the world over, that foreign masters are more despotic than native ones?

In the next den, a young girl was on her knees with a sort of stone basin before her, in which, by rubbing with another stone as large as a brick, she was grinding corn to make bread. Another sat by her side, looking like a moping diot, with arms of such prodigious length, and so slender, that she might easily have been taken for a haboon. In another cell there were three or four bright little negro boys, gaily dressd in white jacket and trousers to allure pur- this report, to have been coincided in by the othchasers. I asked the price; it was about eight er gentlemen, certainly good sailors; but, with undred piastres, or forty dollars. Some one of these very boys may possibly be the future ruler I do not hesitate to say they are not competent of Egypt. It would not be much more remark-judges in this steam ship case. ble than the elevation of Mehemet Ali.

The middle of the square exhibited the most any collection of the degraded forms of human placed in situations from which no sailing ship, eings. There seemed to be several distinct races, some of them very little elevated in their appearance above the brutes. Chains there tremendous hurricane in the West Indies. Her were none, nor were they needed to render the Majesty's steamer Spit-fire, and many other vesspectacle more appalling. Some of these beings sels, were lying in Carlisle Bay; the vessels were almost entirely naked, and with the united were all lost or stranded; the Spit-fire slipped effect of tatooing, exposure to a burning sun, and her cables and put to sea, in the face of the hured like that of a rhinoceros, while the hair, paddle-boxes washed away: plaited and turned flat from the top of the head wretched beings in most cases were ugly almost terrific he ever witnessed during forty years exbeyond description, and they were principally perience. omen, and were either employed in dressing each other's hair, or looking vacantly around

nark of interest in the scene before them. The square of this slave market is surrounded by arches which, like pillars, or a colonnade with re cesses about a court, support a second story. This story consisted of a sort of platform terminated by other cells, tenanted like those below, by slaves. ne were to be seen still higher, like monkeys ooking down as from the tops of the houses upon their fellow prisoners beneath. On this second platform I passed a group where stood one were two or three more youthful companions, perhaps his brothers and sisters, with the like ore some golden ornaments upon their persons, he only instances I observed of such a custom.

In this assemblage, above and below, some of the groups consisted of fine-looking, intelligent, well-formed negroes, but most of them were a species of the human race such as I had never een, and more degraded than any thing in human shape I had ever imagined. The Afrites and Ghouls of the oriental mind must have had their prototypes in some such realities. What a transformation is yet to be effected by the gospel in that part of Africa, from whence these wretched beings are transported!

ing articles mostly brought from Nubia and Ab- the letter. thither on another ocat the time of this second visit, which was only a from Pass Christian, I sailed for the a few days after the first, there seemed already in the U.S. boat Izard, with the prize i to have arrived a new set of wretched captives, and scenes still more disgusting than before met the eye of the stranger. There was a greater It is a which number of women and young girls.

75 to 500. Digraded and painful as these scenes were, we should certainly have thought it worse tain had a license with him. I returned on to witness any thing like them in E gland. But is there not one country in the civilized world them, to the Northward. concerning which it may be said, nomine mutato, la narratur? It would be wonderful be known under the whole heavens G. B. CHEEVER.

Yours truly,

A gentleman recently returned from Texas, states that the city of Houston, which was settled bread locker, and the ammunition in 1836—five years ago—has now 4000 inhabi-balls and powder, in abundance. tants; and that within the same period, there have been six thousand burials!

Being at once satisfied in my own mind of her piratical character—(Mr. Wadsworth, of our

Deferred Intelligence.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. The following letter from Captain Hosken, was received yesterday after our paper was ready for the press.

GREAT WESTERN, New York, June 14th, 1841.

Gentlemen-On my recent arrival Mr. Buchanan, the British consul, placed in my hands a condensed report of an inquiry which had been made at his instance, into particulars relating to the President steamship. Some of the opinions given in the course of the inquiry I differ from most decidedly; and those opinions are calculated to leave a strong though very erroneous im The market is deep within the intrica- pression on the mind of the public, if allowed to pass without notice from some one placed in a similar position to me, who, from very many in the care of their squalid drivers, we passed through a dark archway into an irregular, rag-based dirty square, surrounded by cells like dens in a menagerie for wild beasts, and filled with the care those of Captain Cole, of the packet ship Corbens. who (by the report) said, "That the Orpheus, who (by the report) said, President then must have been shipping seas heavily and fast; that probably these large bodies of water worked through into the engine-room The first cell we looked into, was tenanted by or fire-rooms, and extinguished the fires, in which case the steamer would have been comparatively helpless." That the President was shipping water there is no doubt, but I do feel a perfect conviction she could not ship sufficient to extinguish the fires. The fire places are two and a half feet above the platform of the fire-rooms, and the platform two and a quarter feet above the floors in the ship, (the President's fire-places, I should think, stand higher.)
The openings to the engines and fire-rooms

are so small as to render it quite impossible that a body of water sufficient to overflow the fire places could find its way below, even with common precaution; but with the necessary precaution, in such weather, of battening hatches down, every respect for Capt. C. and those gentlemen.

I fully and entirely believe a good steam ship the safest vessel that ever went to sea; and there ainful disgusting spectacle I ever witnessed in are numerous instances where they have been however well managed, could escape. A case disease superadded, the skin in some cases look- ricane. Her decks were swept, her boats and which her fires were not extinguished, but she over the forehead and temples, looked as if it weathered it all, by means of her steam power, had been dipped in some mixture of dirt and tar, and formed into sticks. The features of these Kennedy, R. N. described the sea as the most

If the engines are damaged, still steam ships are good and safe sea boats with their sails. them. Their masters, or keepers, appeared to was compelled to stop this ship's engines at a be reclining against the walls without the least moment in a heavy gale of wind and very heavy sea, just on soundings to the eastward of New-foundland Grand Bank, and immediately get after sail on her; and for two hours-the tir were compelled to stop—she lay to beautifully, as easily and as dry as any ship I was ever on board of in a similar situation. When encoun-tering ice, a steam ship has a very decided advantage over a sailing ship. I do not know the exact proportion of losses between sailing and ound platform I passed a group where stood one steam ships, but I am quite sure it is very much utilinde and with a common of a captive prince, in I favor of steam. I am not called upon, nor do and with a countenance which would I feel justified in offering an opinion, as to have made a subject for a painter. Beside him may have happened to the President, which ship it is yet possible is above water—probably a log knocking about at the mercy of the winds and expression of silent and deep melancholy. They waves. Captain Roberts is a sailor, with ener-wore some golden ornaments upon their persons, gy of character, and from long experience has resources, which is a strong inducement hopes that the President will yet be heard of.

I am, gentlemen, your ob't. servant,
JAMES HOSKEN.

From the N. O. Picayune. Capture of a Pirate.

Through the politeness of our worthy and efficient collector, Mr. Prieur, we have been furnished with the particulars of the seizure of a piratical vessel and her entire crew, contained in a letter written by the officer to whose vigi-The dark massive entrance into the court of this slave market is lined on each side by merchants of rarities, with their black chests containable to the Balize. The full details are contained in

" BALIZE, June 1, 1841 yssinia. I was directed thither on another oc-casion, in order to purchase some rare and valu-able medicine brought from beyond Egypt, and phire Keys, which I had the honor to report to We anchored off Old Harbor Key the 29th of May, when a fisherman informed me I would find a pirate or a smuggler—he did not know dreadful place. In journeying up to Thebes, after this, we met with many boat-loads of captives appointed to the same destination, and sometimes gangs or encampments of them on sometimes gangs or encampments of them on shore, presenting the same spectacles of misery and degradation.

We saw no white slaves of any kind in the market. Mr. Wilkinson has stated the price of slaves in Egypt as follows: black slaves, boys 25 to 50 dollars; girls 40 to 50; ennuchs 50 to 75; Abvesing a boys. (Mamooky, 100 to 250; size of the same of the surpose of passing Abyssinian boys, (Mamooks) 100 to 250; girls, told me they were out for the purpose of passing board the Izard, and anchored about a mile above

Not perfectly satisfied or free from suspicion. next morning, being the 30th of May, we got all, if harbarian Egypt should get rid of the underway again with the Izard, blowing a fresh curse and sin of slavery sooner than that country. May God in his mercy hasten the time black schooner, and going very fast through the when the power of the gospel shall have removed water, I saw a man jump overboard from her this evil, and no more such a thing as a slave and swim toward us; as we passed him rapidly, he shouted 'Captain Taylor, protect me!' On hearing which I clapped the helm hard down, hearing which I clapped the tacked instantly, and reached the man just as two other men in a skiff from the schooner over-Sad Catastrophe. On Friday afternoon of last took him. We hauled him on the Izard's deck. took him. We hauled him on the Izard's ucck. at a raising of a barn in the eastern part of He said his name was Thompson; that he had exford, when one of the broadsides fell down, kill-han hidanaped in Mahila; that the schooner Oxford, when one of the broadsides fell down, killing Capt. Joseph Ellsworth instantly, as worthy and much esteemed man, aged 29; breaking a leg of Mr. Ephraim Marston in two places, is juring severely Mr. Wm. F. Lane, and slightly several other men.—N. H. Courier. were concealed. I anchored the Izard close to her, and accompanied by Thompson, searched again—found the arms stowed away under the bread locker, and the ammunition, consisting of

Legislature, and Dr. Harrison, who were with me, being both convinced also, and agreeing with me in opinion)—I seized her, took her at once in tow, deprived her of the arms and amnunition, and made all sail for this place; where arrived with all seven of my prisoners, a few hours past, and the prize schooner. The prisoners I have in irons and in prison, besides

strongly guarded, subject to your order. "On farther examination, we found seven pair more of high-priced pistols, a back and reast piece of heavy iron armour and skull cap o suit, dirks and bowie knives in plenty, a pape declaration of war and no quarterwhich with two of his cards I send youast though not least, the pirate's flag; a blu field, with death's head and marrow bones, in white in the centre.

" My cruise and arrival here has created much excitement among our citizens, and my prison ers are, consequently, well guarded. You be under no apprehension-not one of them hall escape.

With sincere respect. Your obedient servant, WM. B. G. TAYLOR, Boarding Officer, Balize. "DENIS PRIEUR, Esq., Collector of the Port of New Orleans."

The Ship Diana.—The Diana, Care, Boutelle, belonging to Boston, on approaching the harbor on her passage from Liverpool on Saturday night, with a good leading breeze and clear weather, unfortunately run on to the ledge of rocks near the Boston Light House. It is said that the Captain, finding that he was drawing in very close to the rocks, ordered the helsman to put the helm to starboard, but in the confusion of the moment the man put the helm to port, and the vessel struck immediately afterwards. The Diana is a new ship, with a cargo of railroad iron, earthen ware, salt, &c. She is insured in this city at the Merchants' office, \$20,000-at the Tremont, \$10,000-and the Warren \$5,000.-Merc. Journal.

Twenty-four dwellings and stores were destroyed by fire at Elmira, Chenang co, N. Y., on Thursday night. .

Removals and Copartnership THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public that they have formed a connection in busing the firm and the fi er the firm and name of HARRINGTON & WHITTEKER,

MARKINGTON & WITTLEMEN, and have removed from their former places of business to the Store formerly occupied by D. Goddard & Co. as a Jewelry Shop, nearly opposite the Central Church, No. 1 Goddard's Row, where they intend to keep a general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's Misses, Lad's and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES of all descriptions of the contract of the co tions, of as good a quality and as cheap as can be pur-chased at any other shop in Worcester.

Also, Gentlemen's Boots made to order, in the most

ble sty'e, by the most approved workmen-iring done at short notice, in the most thorough E. HARRINGTON.
WM. B. WHITTEKER.

Worcester, April 14,

New Stock.

THE Subscriber is now opening at his Store, come Main and Front Streets, an entire New Stock Boots, Shoes & Trunks, hich he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Also Boots and Shoes made to order by the most ap

oved workmen.

Repairing done at short notice in the most therouganner.

JEREMIAH BOND.

Worcester, Sept. 23, 1840.

Removal.

WILLIAM JONES, HAIR CUTTER, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his place of business to the office formerly occupied by JUNGE PAINE, on the Corner of Maine and Pleasant Streets, where by constant attention to his business six days in the week, he hopes to receive their patronage.

foning Razor March 31, 1841.

New York Auction Goods!

Fifty per cent cheaper than can be found at any other Store in Worcester.

THE Subscriber is this week receiving from Auctions and other sources—

120 Packages of new and desirable Goods,

120 Packages of new and desirable Goods, among which may be found Plain and Satin Stripe Challies—Rich Figured Stripe, Plaid and Plain Silks—Printed Lawns and Moains—Figured Eoliennes—Figured Taglionnes—Plain and Figured Alepines—Plain, Printed and Satin Stripe Mousselin de Laines—English, French and American Prints—Plain, Stripe and Checked Cambries and Muslins—Linen Cambrics, Lawns and Hdlsf—Swiss, Book and Mult Muslins—Fancy and Bobinet Laces—Black Lace, Honneton and Mourning Veils—Broad Cloths—Cassimeres—Sattinets—Vestings—Summer Stuffs of all kinds—Russia Diapega— Veils—Broad Cloths—Cassimeres—Sattinets— Summer Stuffs of all kinds—Russia Diapers— Vestings—Summer Sums of Crash—Table Covers—Bed Tickings—Burlaps—Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, &c.—The above, together with a great variety of other Goods will be sold CHEAP ENOUGH. ALL persons in want of the best Goods at the very lowest prices, will please to call ORRIN RAWSON.

ORRIN RAWSON.

(f19)

ORRIN RAWSON, (f19)

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, &c.

100 PS. Broadcloths, from 1,00 to 4,00 per planer to Monson.

So Ps. Satinets, from 20 to 75 per yd.

This week receiving and for sale, by

ORRIN RAWSON.

If It MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHAN.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHAN

day or hair—and all articles devised in the exhibition.

Medais (of gold and silver) or Diplomas will be awarded for all articles of merit deemed worthy of such distinction, and that damagers pledge themsetives that strict impartially will be observed in their distribution, and that competent judges shall be appointed, who in one case will be competitors for premiums on articles exhibited.

In the fullest confidence that this notice will meet the early attention of the Manufacturers and Mechanics of Massachusetts, as well as of sister states, (whom we shall be proud to meet in this glorious field of competition) the Manugers will make such arrangement as shall insure a fair and ful opportunity for a display of every article which may be entered on or before the 15th of September; and libough they will not exclude such articles as may be afterwards offered yet they cannot promise them so comprisences a place in the Exhibition as those will have which are earlier entered.

Articles intended for Exhibition must be delivered to the Superintendent at Quincy Hall, on or before Wednesday, Sept. 15.

Articles may be offered by Apprentices, (by permission of Articles may be offered by Apprentices, (by permission of Articles may be offered by Apprentices, (by permission of Articles may be offered by Apprentices, (by permission of Articles may be offered by Apprentices, (by permission of Articles may be offered by Apprentices, (by permission of Articles may be offered by Apprentices, (by permission of Articles may be offered by Apprentices, (by permission of Articles may be offered by Apprentices, (by permission of Articles may be offered by Apprentices, (by permission of Articles may be offered by Apprentices, (by permission of Articles may be offered by Apprentices, (by permission of Articles may be offered by Apprentices, (by permission of Articles may be offered by Apprentices, (by permission of Articles may be offered by Apprentices, (by permission of Articles may be offered by Apprentices, (by permission of Articles

Sept. 15.

Articles may be offered by Apprentices, (by permission of their Masters, who, if required must give their names, ages, and the time they have served as apprentices) which will be registered, but will be judged as the productions of Apprentices.

Mail Train on Sanday, from Worcest

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the stem formerly occupied by S. D. Sryma, Stone Block corner of Main and Central sts. where they are pared to offer a general and full assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries. As our goods are all purchased for Cash, customers may rely on decided bargains. The public may reassured that the old character of the store for fair decing will be retained. A share or the public patrongs is solicited.

L. & D. M. WARREN.

One Price Temperance Store! WINDSOR HATCH & CO.

OULD inform their friends and the public that they have taken the Store formerly eccupied by Pitt Holmes and Co., on Front Street, near the Canal, where may be found as good an assertment of WEST INDIA GOODS

WEST INDIA COURS
is can be found in Worcester. The whole Such of
goods is NEW, and will be sold CHEAP on the ONE
PAICE principle, for cash or good credi.
N. B. Goods put up to order on as favorable terms as
though the purchaser were present, and sent to all parts
of the town and county.

J. H. BICKETT.
J. H. BICKETT.

Worcester, May 5, 1841. Cabinet Furniture and Chaire



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ANSFORD WOOD, Agent, at his Ware Rooms Main st., a few doors south Thomas's Temperaces Exchange, WORCESTER, Has for sale, and is constantly manufacturing a variety of CABINET FURNITURE, consisting in part of Sideboards; Secretaries; French Bureaus; Grecian, Dining-Pembroke, Work, Centre and Card Tables; Adams's patent swell beam Bedsteads, and various other kinds, and a large assortment of Sofus and Mahogany Rocking Chairs.

Mahogany Pulpits and Communion Tables made to

Mahogany Looking Glass, Portrait & Picture Fran Palm leaf and Hair Mattresses and Feathers, &c. CHAIRS of every description, for sale Wholesale a Retail, at the above place, as low as can be bought at

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and exa his for themselves as to prices and quality. SECH, CHARR & CRYAMBY. TAL PARTURE,

And Gilding, done at the same place by FRANCIS WOOD. Worcester, April 8, 1840.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAIL ROAD. RAILROAD & STEAMBOAT LINE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW YORK.



SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. THE New York Steamboat Train now leaves
ton at 4 o'clock, P. M., and Worcester ever

L ton at 4 o'clock, P. M., and Worcester every day except Sunday, at 6 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Netwich at 84 P. M. Returning, will leave Norwich far Worcester and Boston, every morning, except Monday, on the arrival of the Steamer from New York. ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
Leave Norwich at 6 A. M. and 4 3-4 P. M.,

and 3 3-4 P. M.
Passengers leaving Boston at 6 A. M., or 1 P. M.
or Springfield at 6 A. M., or 12 a. P. M., can proceed
directly to Norwich; and those leaving Norwich at
A. M. can proceed directly, either to Boston or Spring

MERCHANDISE TRAINS. usiness six days in the week, he hopes to receive their attonage.

N. B. Particular attention paid to Hair Cutting, and loning Razor

March 31, 1841

T. WILLIS PRATT, Sup'L

> Western Rail Road. TO SPRINGFIELD, ALBANY, HARTFORD, NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-YORK.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. THE Par

NUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE Passenger Trains on this road will run daily.
Sandays excepted, as follows, viz.

Leave Boston, 64 A. M. and 4 P. M.

"Worcester, 9 1-2 A. M. and 5 1-2 P. M.

"Springfield, 6 1-2 A. M. 1 3-4 P. M.

Passengers in the morning train will seach Albany, at 6 A. M. the following day, via West Stockbridge, is senson for the cars to Ution, and will arrive at Anburn, (370 miles) in 36 hours from Boston. A Stage also leaves Springfield daily, at 5 A. M. for Albany, whe West Stockbridge, arriving same avening. Both lines

Sundays excepted G.W. WHISTLER,
May 5.

and the time they have served as apprentices) which will be registered, but will be judged as the productions of Apprentices.

Arrangements will be made exhibit, in operation, any working models that may be offered, which will reader the Exhibition useful and interesting.

Communications relative to the Exhibstion may be addressed to WILLIAM WASHBURN. Superintendent, or HEN-RY W. DUTTON, Secretary, 10 and 12 Exchange street, (post pand.)

Boston May 12.

JUSEPH LEWIS, President.

Mar. 3 WM. PARKER, Sup't B. & W. E.

Mar. 3 WM. PARKER, Sup't B. & W. E.